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## Tower Views

by Clearway

### Landon Gets Two Strikes Wall Street Isn't America On Spiritual Flood Tides

¶ **Landon Speaks**—Appealing to the 17,000,000 "faithful" who supported him and to other untold millions who are willing to lend an unprejudiced ear, Alfred M. Landon, Republican standard bearer in 1936, faces the microphone in his Topeka, Kansas, home, and sounds the call of the clan. The burthen of his plea is restoration of the two-party system in American politics, a warning against one-man government, insistence on the need for social legislation, and demands that such legislation be pursued in accordance with constitutional law.

• **America's response** is marked by well-restrained enthusiasm. Judging from newspaper comments and the reaction of many individuals, the conclusion seems fair that while Mr. Landon skimmed the plate on several occasions as he pointed out weaknesses of the present Administration, he failed to secure a strike-out. Strike one was a fair ball, pointing to the need of a vital opposition; strike two was the voicing of the general demand for straightforward constitutional procedure in contradistinction to slick methods of legislation; but strike three remains to be tossed. The public still awaits the definite, constructive, truly democratic middle-of-the-road program, which it has a right to expect from the conservative opposition.

• **The last depression** and its aftermath seems to have produced a strong psychological reaction on Americans. The sufferings of the depression are not forgotten. They demand that the remedies be very practical. Such a demand lays a tremendous burden of proof on each party. The leader who is able to practice self-immolation, even partisan immolation in the interests of highest principle will furnish the proof demanded.

¶ **Wall Street**—A record turnover of more than 7,000,000 shares marks a sudden cold flurry in Wall Street, where drops of from 1 to 9 points are recorded before powerful buying support restores equilibrium. Simultaneously, a chorus of cries goes up from industrial quarters as the recession in the market follows closely on the heels of another budget balancing postponement. Thus from White Sulphur Springs comes a plea for a "fifty-fifty break" for the investor, as "the best way to prime the business pump." This plea is voiced by Mark Graves, New York state tax commissioner. "Give business and capital its incentive," says he, "and the unemployed will be taken from our streets."

• **Business representatives** in Washington blame the capital gains levy for the market drop. They say that the tax grabs a chunk of securities profits so large as to discourage trading. From St. Louis comes the assertion by Representative Dewey Short that "the stock market has been tumbling because we are still spending 40 per cent more than we take in." From Pittsburgh, comes the assertion of Paul E. Stark, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, asserting that heavy taxes, high interest rates, limited loan periods prevent a revival in home construction, and seriously lessen national income. And again from St. Louis comes the voice of E. J. Miller, president of a manufacturing company, who tells a purchasing agents association that obstacles to business today are lack of labor responsibility, higher costs with higher prices, strikes, taxes.

• **It may seem** untimely optimistic to sound a cheerful note in the midst of all these reports from agonized business, but a smile nevertheless seems in order when Americans show a tendency to become tragic over operations in Wall Street, or pessimistic over budgets that fail to budge. Americans still live in a democracy; they still have the power to demonstrate the kind of nation they want; they still have initiative, resources, men, markets, producers, consumers, capital, management, vision, initiative. They still have the privilege of producing the phenomena of a "balanced abundance." But they need to realize that the formula is found through individual demonstration of the qualities favorable to stability.

¶ **Spiritual Flood Tide**—Returning from a world tour, the Rev. John R. Mott, chairman of the International Missionary Council, reports that "never before has the world been so receptive to Christianity," but conversely he finds the world facing "a rising tide of racial prejudice and nationalism." He sees in this a "crushing responsibility" on the part of the clergy to turn thought into the mold of Christianity. At a time when ambitions of race and nation threaten the larger concept of a universal brotherhood, based on a common spiritual parenthood, it is gratifying to find a clergy awake to its privileges.

• **It is more gratifying** still to know that religious people everywhere who are able to demonstrate the practicability of their faith, are meeting the incoming tide of spiritual hunger, not with the stone of creed but with the bread of Truth demonstrated.

### Hot Air in Commons Due for Banishment

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Complaints of excessive heat in the House of Commons have led Sir Philip Sassoon, First Commissioner of Works, to undertake a scheme for better ventilation of the building.

In a recent statement to the House, Sir Philip said that after the plan has been put into operation, "it will be possible to judge in the light of the resultant effects whether a system of air conditioning in addition is desirable."

Thus the knell of "hot air" in Parliament has been sounded.

## Landon Stresses Opposition Value To Administration

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Restoration of the two-party system of government in America according to traditional practices in federal politics is seen here as the primary objective of the vigorous speech delivered over the radio by former Gov. Alfred M. Landon, campaign standard bearer for the Republican Party in 1936, who rolled up nearly 17,000,000 votes to his credit.

Secondarily, there is seen in the sharp attack on President Roosevelt an assertion of Mr. Landon's own leadership of the Republican Party whose leaders at present are debating the wisdom of a mid-term rejuvenation conference and have revealed a deep-seated difference of opinion and a conflict of rival viewpoints.

Mr. Landon's voice came over the radio with the vigor of his old delivery and brought back one of the most comprehensive indictments of the New Deal which has been heard since the 1936 election. Washington particularly noted the basis on which Mr. Landon couched his speech and agreed on the efficacy of the argument—that of frankly admitting the goodwill behind much of Mr. Roosevelt's far-reaching social legislation, but of criticizing its results and its manner of execution.

On one point practically everybody in Washington except dyed-in-the-wool Democrats agreed, that the weakness of a constructive opposition here today is a source of weakness not only to the nation but to the Administration itself.

Mr. Landon emphasizes this point just prior to the meeting of the extra session in which the political disparity will again be evident and a year before the congressional elections, when the voters will have an opportunity, if they care, to modify this disparity.

Today the Senate has 76 Democrats and only 16 Republicans; the House has 328 Democrats and only 87 Republicans a proportion of almost five to one in the upper chamber, and four to one in the lower. On this subject Mr. Landon is felt to have delivered some of his most effective comment in urging the restoration of what is, in effect, a two-party system of government.

Mr. Landon's frank willingness to concede merit in the social objectives

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Text of Former Governor Landon's address: Page 4.

## Move by Italy Brings Hope Of Accord in Spain

### Mussolini Accepts Plan to Count Aliens Fighting on Both Sides

### Hitler Angle Seen

### Rome Offers No Definite Withdrawal Guarantee, Observers Note

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 20—Cautious optimism prevails here today as the result of a perceptible change of front shown by Premier Mussolini of Italy in new proposals which Count Dino Grandi laid before the non-intervention subcommittee today.

Until the Duce's proposals have been examined carefully, observers here are not disposed to take it for granted that the deadlock has been definitely broken.

Mussolini, however, has accepted the plan for a central commission to be sent immediately to Spain "to estimate the number of foreigners on each side." This at any rate is some advance over anything he has offered previously, although admittedly it does not bind anybody to anything except acceptance of an estimate. It also offers considerable opportunities for further delay.

**Withdrawal in Doubt**

The key point, therefore, still is whether withdrawal of foreigners is to precede or follow the grant of belligerent rights to either side.

Count Grandi's statement that "Italy is ready to collaborate," however, indicated the more controversial question of belligerent rights to the Spanish combattants might be put into the background temporarily.

**Question Unsettled**

Count Grandi's reaffirmation of readiness for "token withdrawal," however, leaves matters exactly as they were on the actual question of volunteers in Spain. He still insists on equal numbers going from both sides, whereas France and Britain demand proportional withdrawals. It is pointed out in this connection that if, as Mussolini insists, the Spanish Loyalist Government has more foreign helpers than the forces under General Franco, proportional withdrawal would be all to General Franco's advantage.

As to the reasons for Mussolini's more conciliatory attitude, informed opinion inclines to the view that Adolf Hitler of Germany has told him not to expect any help in event of an open breach with England. Today's and yesterday's diatribes in the German press against Czechoslovakia are regarded as tending to confirm this, since they are indications that the attention of German public is being deliberately taken away from Spain.

## Federal Reserve Board Gets New Home

International; Wide World

**President Dedicates Building in Washington**

Upper—Exterior View of New Federal Reserve Building in Washington. Lower—The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System: In the Photograph, Left to Right: M. S. Szymczak; John McKee; Ronald Ransom, Vice-Chairman; Marriner Eccles, Chairman, and Chester C. Davis. (President's Speech at Federal Reserve Building Dedication: Page 2)

## France: 40-Hour Week vs. High Costs

### Price Rise Shows Need for Economic Basis for Reforms

### Production Lags

**European Commentary**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—That many countries in Europe are almost willing to accept the 40-hour working week is now apparent; but it is necessary to take note of the inconveniences of stepping out ahead of the chief producing countries. The United States is somewhat a law unto itself; but France, in its enthusiasm for social progress, did not wait for general accord at the International Labor Office in Geneva, with the result that its producing costs have risen in spite of devaluation. The problem of adjustment has now to be faced.

There is no intention of going back on the legislation of the Front Populaire; but merely of adapting it to circumstances. The 40-hour week was not originally meant to mean a five-day week; and the question of whether there should be a total stoppage of work for two full days every week has come up for reconsideration.

The invaluable "World Economic Survey" prepared by Mr. J. B. Condliffe, and issued by Mr. A. Loveday, director of the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, is undoubtedly objective and impartial; and we may accept the conclusion that "the greater increase of prices in France than in the other devaluing countries appears to be primarily due to social and economic legislation. Hours are shorter, wages higher, and in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

### Civil Service Union Rejects Wage Offer

*By the Associated Press*

Paris, Oct. 20

The central committee of the Public Service Union declared yesterday that the government's offer of 1,380,000,000 francs ($46,644,000) in pay increases for government employees was "inacceptable."

Public employees, who have been threatening a general strike unless their full demands are met, were called for a series of mass meetings Oct. 24.

The strong public employees union has demanded raises of 150 francs ($5.07) a month for all employees. The workers, 100,000 of whom are paid 800 francs ($27.04) a month, also insisted that the increases be retroactive to Oct. 1 instead of becoming effective Nov. 15, as the Government decided.

### State Employees to Get Pay Boost to Offset Increased Costs

### Union Demands

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, Oct. 20—All state employees in France are to receive special pay increases to compensate for the recent sharp rise in living costs, the French cabinet decided at a ministerial council today.

Pensions for world war veterans and old age pensions of retired public servic employees also will be increased. The government will submit to parliament, as soon as it reconvenes next month, a bill authorizing Minister of Finance Georges Bonnet to devote 1,380,000,000 francs ($46,644,000) to this end. Quick passage of the bill is considered certain.

Pay and pension increases will begin Nov. 15 if parliament approves the program, the cabinet announces.

**Many Workers Aided**

Several hundred thousand workers employed by the state and by nationally owned public services, such as postoffices, are affected. Extension of these increases later to include railway workers was also studied by the cabinet. The decision results from the demand made nearly a month ago by the Civil Service Union demanding a special bonus of 150 francs monthly for each worker to compensate for the abnormally rapid increase in living costs in France since January, 1936, when the Popular Front Government took office and instituted a series of costly social reforms, followed by the devaluation of the franc. The official index on the cost of living for a typical French family of the laboring class which stood at 461 in June a year ago reached 642 in September this year and now has considerably surpassed that figure.

State employees and millions of holders o· war pensions have been the hardest hit by the rising prices since they were not included in salary increases which followed widespread sit-down strikes in the summer of 1936. Their only concession so far has been the revocation of a ten per cent cut in salaries and pen-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Official Boycott or Embargo Held Unlikely in Canada

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—There is no indication that the Canadian Government intends to extend its official condemnation of Japan's part in the conflict in the Far East either by imposing a boycott within the Dominion or by placing an embargo on exports of raw materials to the Japanese.

The pressure of public opinion, expressed through labor and political and religious organizations, is steadily mounting and in some cities an unofficial boycott of Japanese goods has already been declared.

The most powerful effort to force the Dominion Government to adopt economic sanctions against Japan has been led by the Steering Committee of the League of Nations Society's Committee of National Participating Organizations. Five organizations comprise the committee. They are: the Dominion Command of the Canadian Legion, one of the most influential veterans' organizations in the country; the Canadian Teachers Federation, including the majority of primary and secondary school teachers; the council for social service for the Church of England in Canada; the National Council of Women, with well-organized groups in every city, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada embracing all the American Federation of Labor unions.

**Statement Urged**

This committee has urged Canada to inform the coming Nine-Power conference that the Dominion is prepared to live up to her obligations set forth in the League Covenant and to impose sanctions, cease diplomatic relations and to "join in whatever measures may seem wise and effective for putting a stop to the aggression, provided that the other League of Nations signatories, the United States co-operating, are ready to do the same in sufficient numbers to make the action effectual."

This decision has been sent to the society's 36 branches for their consideration before meeting here on Nov. 6 to plan further action.

It is unlikely that this latest demand for punitive economic action against Japan will cause Prime Minister Mackenzie King to act. His attitude and the attitude of his government have been marked in recent years by a growing mistrust of collective action and security.

**No Commitments**

Even within the Empire Mr. King will make no commitments for Canada on co-operative military action in the event of war. He has veered away from anything resembling a definite and perhaps dangerous stand on foreign disputes when dealt with by the League. The Government's silence in the face of a growing insistence by Canadians for action is consistent with the administration's foreign policy during the past few years.

Recent weeks have been filled with examples of Mr. King's hesitancy when faced with demands for expressions of support for collective action. When the resolution calling for the condemnation of Japan was introduced to the League's advisory committee on Far Eastern affairs, Canada's delegate to the League,

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

### Ottawa Greets Hull, Visiting Tweedsmuir

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20 (CP)—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, accompanied by Mrs. Hull, arrived here at noon today on a visit to Governor General Lord Tweedsmuir.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Arthur Redfern, private secretary to the Governor General, headed officials who greeted the Secretary.

Mr. Hull will be guest at Rideau Hall until tomorrow night when he will leave for Toronto where on Friday he will receive an honorary degree from the University of Toronto.

Mounted police constables in brilliant scarlet tunics lined a passage through a crowd of several hundred people who crowded the concourse, and escorted the American cabinet member and his party to cars waiting to take them to the Governor-General's residence.

### Cuba Urges Armistice

HAVANA, Oct. 20 (AP)—Cuba's Cabinet last night proposed that both sides in the Spanish civil war agree to an armistice and permit an international commission to draft a peace settlement.

Juan J. Remos, secretary of state, was empowered to sound out other nations of America to see if they would participate in a joint proposal to the Spanish factions.

## LaGuardia Bars National Politics In N. Y. Contest

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Mayor LaGuardia today was rebuffing eleventh-hour efforts of the local Democratic organization to link the New York City mayoralty campaign to national party politics and to make it appear that labor was badly split, and huge recruitments going to the Mayor's opponent, Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

The LaGuardia move aimed to turn this strategy into a boomerang, for the opposition was taken up and pushed ahead all along the line of the civic fusion backing of his ticket to perpetuate nonpartisan city rule. It followed the Democratic machine's drafting of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to do their bit for Mr. Mahoney in contrast to the fusion issue that municipal affairs should take precedence in a municipal campaign and that national political alignments are irrelevant to the problems of city management.

Mayor LaGuardia, making sharp, if indirect, thrusts at the Wagner enlistment for his rival, today characterized the Mahoney labor rally addressed by the Senator at Cooper Union Monday night as a "fake" for which the audience had to be recruited from "the back rooms of the Tammany clubhouses."

Senator Wagner meanwhile had authorized a denial that this would be his sole effort in behalf of Mr.

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## San Diego Scouts Collect 387,000 Puncture Pests

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Three times winner of the Automobile Club of Southern California's anti-puncture campaign trophy! That's the title won by Troop 67 of the Boy Scouts of America in August for collecting 387,000 puncture pests in the Scouts' annual drive to rid the highways of broken glass and other sharp-pointed articles which punch holes in tires.

During August, the Scout troops collected a total of 807,751 puncture pests increasing the 17-year total to 12,368,629. The "pests" have been placed in a conspicuous spot at the Indian Village, Scout headquarters. The pile will increase each year, according to Ellwood Barley, Scout executive.

In presenting the trophy to Scout Master Floyd Bunch, Bert Bates, representing the automobile club, thanked the Scouts for their service in ridding their community of puncture-making articles. The trophy has been in existence since 1922.

Troop 67 is sponsored by the Asbury Methodist Church. Troop 14 of the Scott Memorial Baptist Church won second place and Troop 19 of the Grace Lutheran Church was third.

**Saving Our Schools**

Fifteenth of 52 Articles

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## Market Reflects New Deal Crisis With U. S. Industry

### Sharp Upturn in Stocks Rouses Hope That Bottom Is Reached

### Federal Officials Watch Hopefully

**NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The stock market surged upward today as strong buying added from one to seven points to leading issues, reversing the downward trend of two days. Transactions were orderly; the ticker fell only slightly behind; some profit-taking slowed the advances as the day wore on.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—An upward-bounding stock market confirmed the Administration today in its policy of reticence toward the Wall Street crash and gave encouragement to the official view that the whole matter is only a temporary crisis.

President Roosevelt, speaking at the official opening of the big new Federal Reserve Building today, studiously refrained from any reference to Wall Street. His silence was the more marked since the whole story of the reserve system has been its attempt to smooth financial waters.

Only by perfecting "our monetary and credit machinery," said Mr. Roosevelt in his single hint at the matter, "can we hope to achieve and maintain an enduring prosperity, free from the disastrous extremes of booms and depressions. Only in that way can our economic system and our democratic institutions endure."

Whatever doubt and concern may exist in the Administration to Wall Street gyrations, which have wiped out an estimated $20,000,000,000 in paper equities since the start of the decline, the Roosevelt policy of silence will continue for the time being.

**Officials Hopeful Over Rise**

Officials watched the rising market hopefully today and described yesterday's Wall Street reversal as one of the most dramatic and astonishing turnings of the tide between sellers and buyers in stock market history.

Reverting to the question of financial stability, Mr. Roosevelt in his speech pointed out that Congress had empowered the reserve board with "broad powers which enable it to affect the volume and cost of money, thus exerting a powerful influence upon the expansion and contraction in the flow of money through the channels of agriculture, trade and industry."

This aids in maintaining "more stable employment" said Mr. Roosevelt, who added ambiguously,

"Much can be done to aid in achieving greater stability of the true value of the dollar."

But of reference to the stock market crash there was none.

The fact is that almost all New Deal advisers believe that silence and non-interference are the best policies for the minute toward the situation.

Interference, it is argued universally here, would be interpreted as a sign of weakness. The ill-results of encouraging statements by Mr. Hoover are frequently recalled. Mr. Hoover's repeated efforts to stem the tide resulted only in further declines until his prestige had been wasted. The Administration believes such interference was a mistake and does not intend to repeat it.

**Industry Holds Up**

Besides this, it genuinely believes, so far as the great consensus of statisticians and economists here goes, that its primary thesis is correct. Its optimism may be summarized in one sentence: industrial activity has declined only 10 per cent, yet stock market declines have gone down 40 per cent. Agreeing that panic might feed on panic, the ob-

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### Stocks Slump Is Taken to Mark Vital Turn in Confidence

### Resultant Fears Affect Masses

By H. B. Elliston

*Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

The blow that has struck the security and commodity markets this week marks a confidence crisis in the relations between Government and business of historical significance.

This crisis, which in its later stage was self-generating, has already assumed striking proportions. It is expressed in a deterioration of values in the security and commodity markets without equal since 1929. From the peak prices of the year, stocks were off, at yesterday's close, by the following percentages:

| | Per Cent |
|---|---|
| Industrials | 34.0 |
| Railroads | 53.3 |
| Utilities | 47.7 |

This makes a combined average decline in stock values of 40.3 per cent. Rails and utilities started to sag in mid-July, but the industrials began to break only as recently as mid-August.

The collapse in values has almost approximated the collapse in 1929. Eight years ago, the average loss on stocks was 45.0 per cent, as compared with the decline this year of 40.3 per cent, a decline, moreover, which may not yet be over.

**Commodity Dip Is Less**

The decline in wholesale commodity prices has not been so severe, but it has certainly been sharp enough. Our index is compiled by Moody's service. It gives the average of 15 commodities which are most sensitive to world influences. This index was at a 1937 peak on April 5, and the decline, which has been fairly continuous since then, now amounts to 26.8 per cent.

Percentages are meaningless symbols to those who are not directly affected by market movements. What has been happening will become clearer when the break in stocks is measured in monetary terms. Something like $20,000,000,000 must have been clipped off the holdings of those who put their savings in industrial and railroad property.

This tale of falling values gives a picture of a selling wave of the first magnitude. Inquests are now being held on the causes of the selling. The underlying cause is, of course, that fears have replaced hopes. Why?

On Saturday this writer stated that the business facts did not warrant expectations of a major business slump. "Another 1929" was ruled out. No new data have come to light to warrant a change in this view. National income is growing steadily. If is well distributed, particularly as between farm and factory.

Department of Agriculture economists say that the greatest farm buying boom since the world war is now under way as a result of the bumper crops harvested this year. Carloadings testify to this dispersion of purchasing power. For the week ended Sept. 25 and again on Oct. 2 they were estimated at the highest levels in several years. The Christian Science Monitor's index of business activity, to be sure, is down, but it is still 96 per cent of an estimated normal.

Moreover, industrial production, which fell off from a spring peak of 118 per cent of the 1922-25 level to 114 per cent, rallied back in August to 117 per cent, and the September figure cannot have been much below the August level.

**No Bad Industrial Situation**

No "bad" situation in industry has been revealed, either in overexpansion or inventory accumulation. Consumer goods industries, it is true, have been working at capacity. But a tremendous amount of leeway in the capital goods industries still awaits to be made up. Construction has not caught up with recovery, either in residential building or in plant renovation.

In a review received today, indeed, Economic Statistics, a statistical organization specializing in supply and demand analyses, concludes its outlook with these words:

"Considering the present high level of purchasing power and the relatively low level of inventories in manufacturers' hands, it is expected that business activity will start upward within the next week or two and that during the next three to six months business activity will reach a new all-time high."

This bold statement is no product of a Pollyanna. Economic Statistics, with a world-wide reputation, went on record last spring in forecasting more than seasonal falling off in business activity this summer.

Nor can one see anything on the horizon to show that a world-wide slump in commodity prices is on the horizon, as in 1929. No organization specializing in commodities whose material comes to this office is, at any rate, prepared for it. Speaking as recently as Sept. 20, Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing, Harvard School of Business Administration, concluded a survey by looking forward to another 50 per cent rise in commodity prices.

All the talk—and the fears—hitherto has been concerned with an inflation of prices, not a deflation. As recently as last spring writers of all kinds made the country's

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

## What a Day!

### *A Pretty Pickle!*

WEST CHESTER, Penna. (AP)—Names made the news as two automobiles ticked bumpers here.

One car's driver was Donald Dill, at the wheel of the other was James Pickle.

### *King at the Throttle*

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—King Boris III was at the throttle of a locomotive that hauled a trainload of notables, including Queen Ioanna, over a new railroad between Dupnica and Gorna Djumaja in central Bulgaria.

Inaugurating the 20.5-mile-long railway which cost about 80,000,000 leva ($800,000), the King emphasized its economic importance to the nation.

### *A Potato Nut*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—W. F. Smith is displaying a sweet potato that grew inside a coconut.

Mr. Smith said he set out sweet potato vines over the spot where he had planted a coconut, and one vine penetrated the nut.

### *Bigger Turkeys*

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—The federal-state crop reporting service says if you have a turkey on Thanksgiving, you can be sure it'll be a whopper.

Reports from West Virginia growers indicate larger birds for the annual fall market, but not as many as last year. The crop reporting service said 1937's brood probably will run 15 per cent lower than 1936.

### *Hay or Gas?*

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—The city fathers scratched their heads when Des Moines' municipal gas station put in a request for four bales of hay.

Attendants, however, quickly explained that the hay was needed to pack around underground gasoline tanks to prevent loss by shrinkage in cold weather.

### *Floating Island*

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union's arctic campers reported they had ridden out a howling wind storm which shoved their ice floe westward about 19 miles in 24 hours.

The camp's radio aerial was silenced for 18 hours—the first such incident since the meteorological research base was established five months ago.

# Prices and 40-Hour Week: France Seeks Adjustment

(Continued from Page 1)

dustrial disturbances more frequent, so that costs of production have tended to rise. The introduction of this legislation preceded devaluation, and this aggravated the difficulty of those industrial establishments whose financial reserves had been reduced by the long depression."

In another passage it is pointed out that while in Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, "adjustment to the new exchange situation was carried through without any great rise in prices, and the subsequent evolution of the national economics was continuously favorable, with no undue strain on the external balance of payment, in France the effects of devaluation were obscured by political and social movements."

When Georges Bonnet, the successor of Vincent Auriol as Finance Minister, ordered an inquiry into production in France, he put his finger on the true cause of French difficulties. Instead of producing more, the workers, misunderstanding the aim of the 40-hour week, deliberately produced less.

Hence the League figures which show that the majority of nations is producing as much or more than in 1929, but that France lags behind. Russia, South Africa, Japan, Latvia have increased by 50 per cent. Greece, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, New Zealand, Hungary, Roumania produce over 30 per cent more. Chile, Estonia, Norway, Great Britain produce over 20 per cent more, and Canada and Germany are not far behind. France produces 26 per cent less.

On the other hand, prices have risen by nearly 50 per cent in a year in France. There has since been a further increase of 11 per cent, whereas there is a general fall in world prices.

The weakness of the franc—now worth about one-tenth of the pre-war franc—is largely due to the adverse commercial balance. France is buying too much from abroad, and selling too little. In other words, France is not producing enough. That is the crucial problem, and it is perceived by all responsible French politicians.

**Blum Sees Need of Change**

M. Léon Blum, real author of the social legislation, has publicly recognized the need of "modifications" and "adaptations." His idea was to pass the social legislation en bloc, without too careful scrutiny of details or consideration of exceptions; for otherwise it would not have been passed at all. But this did not rule out the lessons of experience—on the contrary.

It is natural that there should be suspicion of the reactionary designs of the employers, and that reluctance should be shown to accept even the conclusions of a commission of inquiry. But the problem which faces France has indeed been correctly put for the first time.

The Front Populaire set out to improve the lot of the French worker. It should be applauded. But it must be evident that no class can be prosperous unless there is general prosperity.

The task is to provide the necessary economic basis for reforms. It is useless to increase wages if there is to be devaluation and an increase of prices in consequence of underproduction, at a cost which is too high.

This is not peculiarly a French subject. It has wider implications. The proof is furnished that the various pressing questions, social, economic, financial and industrial, cannot be treated separately, or with a single eye to the interests of a section of the community, however deserving that section may be. It is the wrong method to appeal to the passions of the workers and to throw them into opposition to the employers. The Clenched Fist, a sign of division, of discord, is an unfortunate symbol. Solutions can come only of co-operation, unity, fraternity and not of class warfare.

Sisley Huddleston

## Soviet Executions Pass 500 Mark

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP)—Sixty-five executions for anti-Soviet activities were reported from the provinces today, raising to 527 the known toll for sabotage and espionage in five months.

Fifty-four were reported executed in Ulan Ude, in the Buryat Mongolian Republic for spying and wrecking on the railroad allegedly at the behest of the Japanese Intelligence Service.

Nine Rightists were condemned for hindering a reclamation project at Karelia, one man was held responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of cattle breeding in an East Siberian locality and another, manager of a local grain office at Turkmenistan, was executed for spoiling grain.

## A Windy Spot

Weather observers reported a gust of wind blew 231 miles an hour at the top of Mount Washington, N. H., at 1:21 p. m., April 12, 1934.


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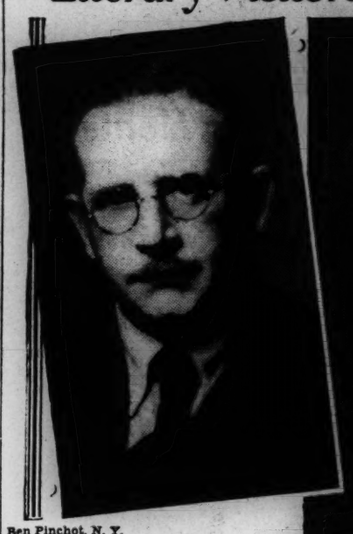
# *Literary Visitors From Spain and England*



Ben Pinchot, N. Y.

**Ralph Bates**

Who Is Finishing a Book in America Between Tours of Duty in the Loyalist Trenches Outside Madrid

Ben Pinchot, N. Y.

**Vera Brittain**

Who Has No Apology to Make for Criticizing Her Family in "Testament of Youth"

## Art of Conversation Found To Be Thriving Among Writers

**Author! Author!**

New York

The art of conversation may need reviving, but not among authors. In the past few days I have heard Ralph Bates describe the faith of the fighters in Spanish olive fields so movingly that I forgot to eat my luncheon. A question to Vera Brittain about her occasional tartness in "Testament of Youth" brought a spate of words in defense. And I had difficulty in bending my head to miss the missiles of debate tossed between Quincy Howe, author of "England Expects Every American to Do His Duty" (Simon and Schuster) and Eric Baume of the Sydney Sun, who thinks that the only duty England expects or wants of Americans is to stay at home and attend to their own business.

In addition, two recent books are not books at all to me, but reminders of conversations, one with Walter Duranty on a sunny afternoon in Moscow, and one with Sally Salminen on a rainy morning in New York city.

★ ★ ★

### From Spanish Trenches

Captain Bates of the International Brigade in the Spanish loyalist army has done almost everything else in the trenches, but he found that he could not write there, so he is taking time out in the United States to finish another book for E. P. Dutton & Co. At the moment therefore he is fighting not with guns, but with words, for his belief in "the living ideal of democracy."

"I hate war now more than ever before in my life," he said, and he recounted incidents of the front: of the four months and four days when the Madrid defenders never left the trenches; of the men from 40 countries marching in the International Brigade to find a non-existent bridge and then digging into a gully while long-range guns and 60 airplanes poured down shot; of the nights when old men and boys crossed the lines to harvest olives for the beleaguered city, and of seeing illiterate soldiers, rifles in hand, practicing their A B C's in the dust.

Perhaps one trained in writing is especially equipped to translate the thoughts of those men and to emerge with such a transcendent faith in mankind, peeling off the layers of dishonesty, temporizing and false sentiment to the heart and core of reason which he says inevitably must be victorious.

★ ★ ★

### The Brittain Family

Miss Brittain was manifestly surprised at the charge that she had been too frank in criticizing her family in that famous autobiography which brought the World War so vividly before the reader. But she rallied quickly to her own defense. She had felt the need to be "completely honest," she said, and, besides, she thinks that there is a family tradition in England and probably elsewhere in the world which "wants attacking."

Age should give youth its chance and conservatism must not hang on to progress, she declared. Her own little girl is now seven years old and Miss Brittain announced her intention of giving the child discipline and self-control, and then of turning her loose at 18 to do exactly as she pleases, even if that takes her away from her family forever.

Miss Brittain is working on another book for Macmillan's, but she has interrupted her writing and come from England for a lecture tour in the United States.

★ ★ ★

### The Anglophiles

I gathered from Mr. Howe that he hasn't it "in for the English but only for American-born Anglophiles, and from Mr. Baume that "you Americans are sometimes more British than you want to be and sometimes less British than you would like to be."

Mr. Baume's books have been published by Methuen in London and now, after his tour of the United States, are by way of finding American publishers. His next will be a history of the Civil War, on which he is something of an expert. Australians know more about that conflict than many Americans, according to Mr. Baume, since every Australian soldier is drilled in the tactics of Stonewall Jackson and the examination for captains is based on Jackson's Shenandoah campaign.

★ ★ ★

### Books for 25 Cents

Some of the same kind of stories which Mr. Duranty told me in Moscow are in his latest book, "Babies Without Tails," one of the 11 volumes published by Modern Age books at 25 and 35 cents apiece as a start to a kind of United States Tauchnitz library.

He was negligently at ease that day, generously describing a country he knows like the back of his hand so that a colleague, newly come to Russia, might understand it a little.

Miss Salminen, contrariwise, was perched on a wooden chair on the linoleum-covered floor of the basement apartment to which the wife of the superintendent of the building had agreed to summon her, after Miss Salminen herself had declared firmly that she would see no more reporters.

Sally Salminen had become a heroine over night. One day she was washing interminable piles of dishes; the next she was hailed as the writer of the Helsingfors prize novel, "Katrina," now translated into English and published by Farrar and Rinehart.

America had taught her, she said, not to be sorry for herself; and even if it did not give her a chance it offered the way for her to make one for herself. She wrote her book in the middle of the night and in Swedish because she could not learn English fast enough to express herself well. There had been enough books of men who go to sea for adventure, she remarked, and so she had done one about women who stay at home and work.

★ ★ ★

### Novel vs. Short Story

Dorothea Brande has been finishing up books since her recent return from Europe: "My Invincible Aunt" for Farrar and Rinehart, "Letters to a God-Daughter" for Sheed and Ward and a follow-up volume to "Becoming a Writer" for Harcourt Brace. She declares that she would rather do four books than one short story. At the moment she is starting a new course of lectures on writing which she will give in New York City and making ready for others in the field. Her real problem, she said wistfully, is what to do in her spare time. Knitting isn't the answer because she already includes that in her curriculum, finding it an excellent way of thinking out her writing.

★ ★ ★

The last conversation is not with an author at all but with a queen, Lady Craigie, wife of the British Ambassador to Japan, reports to Margaret Mitchell that she told Queen Elizabeth that she had not yet read "Gone with the Wind" (Macmillan) for fear that she would not find it as good as she had heard it to be, and that Queen Elizabeth replied: "After I began the book I became so interested that I canceled every engagement for four days."

Marjorie Shuler

# Maximum Benefit Of AAA Program Awaits Farmers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Maximum benefits will be paid farmers under the 1937 agricultural conservation program, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced.

Because fewer farmers complied with the program than had been anticipated and because administrative expenses were smaller than expected, farmers who complied will receive the maximum amount possible under the $500,000,000 program, the AAA said.

Associates of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declared the "ever-normal granary" may cost more than any other crop control program undertaken by the Administration.

**Rate of Payments**

The AAA said payments to be made for this year correspond with those made in three regions last year. In 1936 rates of payment to farmers were increased 7 per cent over the first estimates in the north central and western regions and 5 per cent in the east central region. No increase was made last year in southern and northeastern regions.

Under the soil conservation program for this year, estimates of payments were made earlier. The AAA has power to adjust this figure 10 per cent upward or downward, depending on the extent of compliance by farmers. Farm administration representatives said they had anticipated about 85 per cent of all farmers would take part. Actual compliance was about 75 per cent, they said.

**Stay Within Budget**

H. R. Tolley, AAA administrator, said payment of maximum rates "will carry out fully the offer made to co-operating farmers" and will stay within budget requirements.

Mr. Tolley said that since the 1938 program was drawn up much earlier this year than in the past, a larger share of local administrative expenses incurred in 1937 in mapping the 1938 program will be charged to the 1938 program.

## French Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

sions instituted by former Premier Pierre Laval's economy decrees more than two years ago.

**Strike Danger Averted**

The sum of 1,380,000,000 francs which the Government has now decided to devote to raising the pay of state functionaries and pensioners is insufficient to cover the 150 francs monthly bonus demanded by the unions. Since, however, it represents almost the entire paper surplus of next year's budget, it is not likely to be increased and officials hope that union leaders would accept the compromise and thus avert the threat of a general strike by all public service employees.

Publication of the index of living costs showing a 40 per cent jump in a little more than a year has given rise to renewed demands on the part of labor for a "sliding scale" system of pay which already exists in some French industries, such as the press. Strong opposition to a general extension of this system is certain, however, because of the need of keeping production costs down, if French industry is to compete in the foreign export markets.

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# President Says Depressions And Booms Must Go

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the Government must improve and coordinate credit and other machinery to "achieve and maintain an enduring prosperity, free from the disastrous extremes of booms and depressions."

The President, speaking at ceremonies dedicating the new Federal Reserve Building, made no direct reference to the recent tumbling stock market or down-swings in business barometers.

A portion of his address, however, appeared to give a partial answer to those who have blamed administration policies for the stock market plunge.

Reciting that the Government has made many changes in its monetary and credit machinery in the last few years, Mr. Roosevelt said that "it must continue step by step to make the banking system what it should be."

"We must not complacently suppose that we have achieved perfection," he asserted, adding:

"By the Banking and Security Acts of 1933, 1934 and 1935, the Federal Reserve System was given increased power to improve banking conditions and to aid the Government in combatting practices which were evil in their results.

**Now More Concentrated**

"Those powers have been concentrated to a greater degree than before in a single public body, so that they can be used promptly and effectively in accordance with the changing needs of the country."

The President served notice the Administration plans no reversal of its banking policies, asserting: "1937 is not 1913; nor do we want to turn the hands of the clock back."

Earlier, the Executive referred to creation of the reserve system in Persident Wilson's Administration. He spoke, too, of "the courageous leadership in the Congress for which the senior senator from Virginia, Carter Glass, will always deserve the nation's gratitude."

Senator Glass was instrumental in creation of the reserve system.

Re-outlining his often-expressed goal of gaining "for all of our people the greatest attainable measure of economic well being" and the "largest degree of economic security and stability," the Chief Executive continued:

"The advance of the country toward this goal is the real mission of the Federal Reserve System.

"It cannot be attained by that system alone, but neither can it be reached without the proper functioning of our monetary and credit machinery.

"That machinery must be steadily perfected and co-ordinated with all other instruments of government to promote the most productive utilization of our human and material resources.

"Only in that way can our economic achieve and maintain an enduring prosperity, free from the disastrous extremes of booms and depressions.

**Toward Sounder Banking**

"Only in that way can our economic system and our democratic institutions endure."

Tracing developments through the 1920's, the President said that changes in the banking system in that period would have tended "to moderate the forces that brought about the great depression."

Then, after citing changes in the Reserve System in recent years, the President asserted that the system "is a piece of machinery vital to the nation's steady progress toward the goal of a sounder banking system capable of contributing its full share to lasting economic progress and well-being."

The Reserve Board, he said, has power over the volume and cost of money, and thus may exert "a powerful influence upon the expansion and contraction in the flow of money through the channels of agriculture, trade and industry."

"In this way much can be done toward the maintenance of more stable employment. Much can be done to aid in achieving greater stability of the true value of the dollar."

Although saying the board's powers can contribute much to national progress, Mr. Roosevelt added that "monetary powers possess no peculiar magic."

"They are not omnipotent," he said. "To be effective in performing their function, they must be closely co-ordinated with the other major powers and policies of government which influence the country's economic life."

## Youth Still Courageous, Mrs. Roosevelt Declares

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The youth of today, in the opinion of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, is assuming its burdens with the same kind of courage shown by the youth of pioneer days, and the modern girl is meeting new problems with success.

She expressed her views Oct. 18 to the Women's League for Palestine, launching a campaign to raise $150,000 for a new home for immigrant girls in Jerusalem.

Adults, Mrs. Roosevelt believes, must "learn to work and to deal honestly with the younger generation." She is annoyed, she said, with persons who criticize young people for being unwilling to help themselves "because I know so many who are more than willing to help themselves."

## Minnesota Town Puts Up 'SRO' for Galli-Curci

WADENA, Minn., Oct. 20 (AP)—"Welcome" and "standing room only" signs were dusted off in honor of Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, grand opera singer, when she appeared here for a recital.

Hialing the soprano in what was believed to be her first appearance in so small a community—Wadena's population is 2500—dairy farmers, turkey ranchers and loggers joined merchants and civic dignitaries in the rush for tickets.

# Cities Seek Government Aid To Keep Airports Up to Date

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Because aviation, vigorous infant industry, keeps outgrowing its airports before cities which went into debt for them get their bonds paid up, municipalities which feel that they have done more than their share in providing adequate air terminals are now asking Congress to give them some outside help.

A resolution passed by the American Municipal Association at its convention here asked for legislation which would finance the Department of Commerce in making and carrying out a national airport development program.

The federal and state governments have shared fully in constructing highways and water facilities, the municipal people point out, and they believe the time has come for some authority to determine the federal and interstate value of airports and the financial responsibility of the various beneficiaries, so that the cost of airport improvements can be shared "on a more equitable basis than heretofore." They are therefore asking Congress to take action.

Recognizing that something needs to be done if airports are to meet the requirements of the new 40-passenger planes which are "rising from drawing boards on the west coast as if by magic," Fred D. Fagg Jr., director of the bureau of air commerce of the Department of Commerce reported a growing unwillingness of citizens in local communities to bear the cost of the required airport enlargements.

**Larger Ports Found Needed**

"How big is an airport?" is, he said, the chief question before the bureau in 1937. Again and again cities have expanded their airports to meet the requirements of planes of greater size and weight, and still they are asked to do more. Delegates are coming to Washington in numbers from the cities demanding to know what are the limits to airport size and when they can expect to provide airports that will not grow obsolete in a few years.

"Nothing is clearer," Mr. Fagg continued, "than that the modified cow pasture of yesterday will not serve the planes of tomorrow. The new liners will require runways for take-offs eight times as long as those considered satisfactory in 1928."

Seeing the need for arriving at a better understanding among all branches of the airport industry on this problem, Mr. Fagg said his bureau was preparing to call a conference of the groups at Washington in the near future.

Delegates from state municipal leagues, while approving Mr. Fagg's plan for a conference, expressed themselves as in favor of direct action to give effect to conference discussions. They endorsed the Dingle Bill introduced in the last Congress which would empower the Federal Government to share with municipalities in the development of airports.

**Work Done by WPA**

On the same day, however, the Works Progress Administration of this state in another connection called attention to the amount of aid already given airports by the WPA. In two years, the government spent more than $75,000,000 in wages for relief labor to improve 619 airports, the report stated.

Airport officials here for the conference explained, however, that many needed airport improvements are of a nature that does not permit them to be done with WPA funds. The new planes, reported to be eight times as heavy as the old, require hard-surfaced runways and to build these, expensive materials must be purchased which cannot be financed by WPA funds. Larger port areas are also needed, and in some cases this means buildings at a new location.

The problems of one typical city were put before the association by Alfred MacDonald, manager of the Wichita Municipal Airport.

Wichita, he said, undertook 10 years ago to build an airport which would get the highest rating. The citizens voted funds sufficient to buy an entire section of land, to level the field, to light it, to build a fine hangar and an administration building.

But now that their $500,000 has been spent, and the city has got the excellent airport promised it, it finds that it is already outdated, Mr. MacDonald said.

**Will Need New Runways**

It is told that in order to qualify as a stop on routes of the new planes to be launched next year, it will have to spend $300,000 more for hard-surfaced runways. Mr. MacDonald said he didn't believe the voters in his comparatively small city would be willing to vote the additional cash. But if they don't, then Wichita may find itself cut off the route. This would not only be a disadvantage to Wichita, but it would also prevent delivery and collection of airmail, would inconvenience the "flying public," and prevent the War Department from using the port for landing its planes, said this official. He urged therefore that the different users of the port aid in the needed expansion according to benefits received. He recommended passage of the Dingle bill to make this possible.

Mayors and airport officials from other cities told of similar problems. Said C. H. Fisher, president of the Nebraska Municipal League, "We have spent lots of money on our airports, and have the privilege of having planes flying over our state and making a lot of noise, and leaving not enough revenue to make up for our expense."

Detroit, said C. V. Burnett, manager of that city's airport, faces the necessity of spending $2,000,000 to bring its port up to date to meet the demands of the new planes. Citing similar problems, an official of Newark, N. J., added:

"Taxpayers are no longer interested in the prestige value of airports. They would rather not pay the bills for enlargements which they think benefit chiefly users outside their own cities."

**Sees Help Needed by Cities**

In relief, as in airport building, cities need a helping hand from state and local governments, Fred K. Hoehler, director of the American Public Welfare Association, told the conference. At present, he said, many localities are muddling along in a manner which means simply building up costs for later years.

By failing to give adequate welfare services, cities are not doing all that can be done to prevent juvenile crime, to find out opportunities for employment of the idle, and so on, he declared. Yet for this he did not blame the cities, for, he held, to handle the problem adequately without assistance from higher levels of government, with greater taxing powers, would mean bankruptcy for the local communities.


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# Anti-Czech Press in Germany Hints Free Hand for Reich; Italy's Tacit Support Seen

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Oct. 20—The vehement German press attacks upon Czechoslovakia arising from the incident at Teplitz-Schönau last Sunday continue to take precedence here today over concern for possible developments in the International Non-Intervention Committee meeting.

The incident is apparently being utilized to seek to prove to the world that Czechoslovakia is now the hotbed of unrest in Central Europe and that it is so because of its alliance with France and Russia.

The conclusion which other states—and above all England—are expected to draw from all this is that they should see that the policy of a free hand for Germany and Italy in Central Europe is the only way for a lasting peace from the North Sea to the Adriatic.

The racial affinity of all German-speaking people under the conception of "Deutschtum" (German nationality) is considered by the Reich to be sufficient to justify this press campaign, particularly since abroad it must also be believed that here again is action in which Germany is out to save Europe—for is it not a part of the anti-Bolshevik crusade, since the Czechs, being allied to France and Russia and being liberal and democratic, are among the decadents of this continent?

**French-Soviet Alliances**

After describing Czechoslovakia's attitude toward Sudetic Germans as a hindrance to European consolidation the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, which usually expresses the views of the Foreign Office declares, "In their innermost selves, the Czechs appear to have fallen into the role of serving apparent or actual anti-German animosity abroad and to be depending in general upon their alliance with Soviet Russia and France through which they feel themselves animated to such uncontrolled activities against 'Deutschtum.'"

German's object in this press campaign is taken to be to spread the doctrine that future control of Central Europe must lie with the big powers and particularly with Germany and Italy.

**Italy's Support Assumed**

The National Zeitung of Essen, organ of Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, says today, "Official German policy has long indicated the great danger liable to arise for European peace from the existing political situation in Czechoslovakia. Prague and its allies may desire that no change be made in this situation, but for those powers which strive to co-operate for a new order in Europe and the maintenance of peace it will be essential to deal with the position of the Sudetic Germans and to co-operate in the establishment of their rights."

That Italy is fully in accord with this plan is assumed since the article continues: "The underlying meaning of the Berlin-Rome axis, according to both German and Italian ideas, lies not only in seeking friendship between Berlin and Rome but also in the settlement of those questions where courage is required. To these belongs the restoration of vital rights to the Sudetic Germans."

Can this also be interpreted as meaning that Italy has in return for German support in Spain relinquished the struggle in Central Europe to the Third Reich?

## Half of Canada's Paper Comes From Quebec Mills

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—The Province of Quebec produces half of Canada's paper and 20 per cent of the world's supply, Lieut. Col. L. J. D. Marquis, forestry engineer of the Quebec Forest Products Bureau, told members of the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Within the province are 41 of the Dominion's 95 pulp and paper mills. Such by-products of wood as carbon gas, rayon, and cellophane the speaker claimed that the province could check off against 1,244,388 gallons of gasoline imported last year at a cost of $150,000,000.

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## India Tops World In Total Acreage Under Irrigation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SIMLA, India—The value of the crops raised under irrigation in India is now about £75,000,000 annually.

New statistical returns issued by the Government here show India to have an irrigated acreage exceeding the combined total of the six nations which stand next to her in the list of the world's largest irrigation countries, including the United States of America. The great Sukkur Barrage scheme, in the province of Sind, commands an area one and a half times as large as the whole of Palestine. The Sutlej Valley scheme serves an area exceeding the total cultivable acreage of Egypt and the Sudan. The total irrigated acreage in India provides direct employment for 50,000,000 people or more than the total population of Great Britain and Ireland.

This remarkable watering system has brought into rich cultivation vast deserts where not a blade of grass grew before. It secures regular crops where the annual rainfall is so uncertain that before irrigation came the inhabitants were perennially in dread of famine. No finer achievement stands to the credit of British rule in India. The importance of irrigation in a land where the population is increasing by millions a year is incalculable.

There have been irrigation works in India from time immemorial, but when British rule was established the area under irrigation did not exceed 2,000,000 acres. The area under well irrigation alone is now more than six times as much. There is a large system of tubular wells in the United Provinces. They are driven by electric pumps with electrical energy generated by hydro-electric installations on canals in the same Provinces. The extension of the system is still progressing. Every year adds to the area of deserts made fruitful.

One of the problems of the transfer of political power from the British to the Indian people themselves is to assure that the administration of the irrigation system shall not diminish in efficiency, for the successful management of the vast undertakings it contains is one requiring great care.

## Group Insurance Figures

Group insurance in the United States last year was estimated to total $1,303,000,000.

# India's Drive for Prohibition Based on Religious Grounds

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BOMBAY, India—India is launching a great prohibition campaign. Mahatma Gandhi is the prime mover; the Indian Congress is the chief executive; the bulk of the Indian public is united in support.

The authority of the Hindu and Moslem religions is being canvassed through a drive to outlaw drink. The old, strict commandments of both the religions have forbidden the use of intoxicating liquors, but practice has obscured this authority. It is now intended to stress that drinking is contrary to authorized religious teaching, and a habit to be rooted out.

Prohibition figures prominently in the long list of social, agrarian and industrial reforms which the Indian Congress is pressing upon the attention of the legislatures of the seven provinces (recently the North West Province has been added to the six Congress Provinces) in which they command a popular majority.

The Congress Minister of Excise at Bombay recently announced: "The policy of the Government is prohibition of the use, import, sale or possession of alcohol, including foreign liquor, country liquor, today, opium and drugs. The Government will at present introduce prohibition as an experiment in three selected areas of Gujerat, Maharashtra and Karnatak (in Bombay Presidency). An urban area will also be selected. No consideration of loss of revenue whatever would stand in Congress' way."

**Dry Areas in Bengal**

Since this announcement was made, it is reported that prohibition is similarly to be tried in Bengal by making special areas "dry" to pave the way for total prohibition.

The Bengal Finance Minister, pleading his difficulties in so far as this step would deprive Bengal of 11 per cent of its total revenues, said nevertheless that there was no doubt that in a large measure prohibition would soon arrive.

Looking forward to total prohibition in three years, Mahatma Gandhi said recently:

"I believe there is the requisite moral momentum in the nation to achieve this noble end. If prohibition is to be a reality we shall begin to see the end not with the end of three years but inside of six months. And when the reality dawns upon India those province and states which lagged behind are bound to bow to the inevitable. We have the right, therefore, to expect sympathy and support not only of all parties in India, including Europeans, but of the best minds in the whole world in this, perhaps, the greatest moral movement of the century."

**Confined to Indians**

There will be no prohibition for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. They will be able to get their drinks by obtaining special permits. The movement is aimed to remove the cause of much misery in the homes of the peasants and industrial workers who have before them the temptation to buy what they believe to be a brief respite from their toils and cares with money that they can ill spare.

Country liquors are as crude and fiery as they are cheap. When wages and earnings are well below the human subsistence level the cheapest drink is dear at the price, especially when that price includes the wages of crime, the breaking up of homes and the falling into the clutches of moneylenders.

There is a tendency to point to the American experiment and become gloomy about the success of prohibition anywhere in the world. But in India a very considerable public opinion is against the drinking minority, and the possibilities for smuggling and illicit distillation are claimed to be no greater than in other countries.

In India the main source of intoxicating liquor is the toddy palm which abounds especially along the sea-coasts. Revenue is derived from the sale of toddy licenses and the bulk of the educational provisions in the provincial budgets are made from the Excise Revenue which includes similar profits from the sale of other intoxicants, drugs and opium.

Under the stimulus of Mahatma Gandhi's moral campaigns Congress has consistently criticized and opposed on ethical grounds the use of this "tainted money" to further education. One cannot, it is argued, prosper the cause of educating the new nation out of the "immoral" receipts of drink and drugs.

The difficulty is to find other sources of revenue, for prohibition, it is estimated, would mean a net loss of £8,000,000 in revenues in three years in six provinces. Progress therefore has to be slow, but it is felt that there is no reason on that account why it should not be sure.

## Province to Test Drivers, Engines

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will experiment this next year with the examination of all automobile drivers and the mechanical inspection of motor vehicles.

Drivers' tests will be started on a province-wide basis under the provincial police, and it is expected that thousands of drivers' licenses now in existence will be canceled on the ground that their holders are unfit to operate automobiles.

The inspection of motor vehicles will be carried on by the Vancouver civic authorities, and, if it is successful in reducing motor accidents, will be extended to the rest of the province later.

The provincial government is also planning, as part of the new safety campaign, to increase patrols of highways to curb fast and reckless drivers.

## More About Bible To Be Taught In English Schools

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Next year will see the celebration of the Fourth Centenary of the State injunction which, issued in 1538 in the reign of Henry VIII, ruled that a copy of the English Bible should be placed in every parish church of the country.

English edueation authorities are already planning to use this opportunity to make the Bible better known and understood by school children, and they are arranging for the use in schools, toward the end of the school year, of a syllabus of lessons drawn up for the celebration, explaining the history and make-up of the English Bible.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Manchester, and the Rev. Dr. Scott Lidgett, joint editor of the Contemporary Review, have submitted a letter to the London County Council in which they ask for the co-operation of London's education authority in the general commemorative and educational program. It is expected that the final syllabus will be approved for use in council schools by the authority; but that it will be left to the discretion of head teachers to use it or not, in whole or in part, during the time usually devoted to religious instruction.

# 'Alone' Woman Finds Friends To Welcome Her in London

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The "alone" woman of London is not so utterly forlorn as she used to be.

At one time, and not so very long ago, she was the last person who, in the vast city, was regarded with compassion or even with ordinary interest. She was expected to take care of herself.

But times change. Ten years ago, rather more, perhaps, a solitary woman—she was Mrs. Cecil Chesterton—clad in a battered mackintosh and without a penny in her pocket, left her home one wet night and set out to discover what lay behind the lives of the "alone" women of London.

And what she found led to the opening of a Cecil House which for a single shilling a night, could provide hot drinks and sturdy bread and butter, a cheery fire, a deep comforting bath, a good bed—and "no questions asked."

That first Cecil House was situated in a charming Queen Anne building in Devonshire Street, Holborn, and so great were the demands upon it that four similar houses had been opened in turn in various parts of London before it was found that the original building was showing uncomfortable signs of wear and should be pulled down.

**New Cecil House**

This autumn has seen a newly built Cecil House erected on the old site, and its red brick walls and blue tiles shine pleasantly upon Devonshire Street, and its gay curtains and bright colored paint suggest a warmth of welcome within. The Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and their ladies, conducted the opening ceremony.

But the new Cecil House is not the only sign that interest in the "alone" woman is growing. Matchsellers, newspaper vendors, charwomen, all sorts and conditions of homeless women find their way nightly to one or other of the Cecil Houses; but there are other classes of workers who need more than nightly accommodation and for whom the Cecil Houses are hardly suitable.

On the day following that on which the Lord Mayor opened the new house in Devonshire Street, the Mansion House was thrown open to an organization which is attempting to deal with this other class of workers—the Central Council for the Social Welfare of Girls and Women in London.

Eight years ago—it was two years after the opening of the first Cecil House—the council decided to establish a bureau through which women and girls, especially the thousands of very young girls who come strange and friendless to London each year, might hear of social clubs and societies, of hostels and of lodgings—especially of hostels where they might stay.

**"Little Homes" Sought**

Central London, the members of the council say, in speaking of this part of their work, is shockingly devoid of hostels, and young girls who come from country homes to work at low wages and often for long hours are hard pressed for places in which to reside.

Many of them—cashiers, waitresses, cloakroom attendants, program sellers and others, in the restaurants, dance clubs, theaters and cinemas of the West End—have difficulty in making their way to the suburbs after work is over, and an even greater difficulty in persuading London landladies to keep open house for them into the early hours of each morning and to provide breakfasts at unorthodox times.

Philanthropists are needed, it is being said—or perhaps just skilful organizers—who will open "little homes" for girls such as these. So far, no philanthropists nor organizers have stepped into the breach, but public interest is awake to the problems of the "alone" woman, and the public conscience will not rest, it is said, until she is adequately provided for.

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# Text of Landon's Speech at Radio Convention of G. O. P. Rally in New Deal Opposition

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 20 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon reasserted himself as an active, as well as titular, leader of the Republican Party last night in a blunt indictment of the Roosevelt Administration as seeking still more power and as a "failure" in the exercise of "too much power" already granted.

He said he had been silent a year because "good taste and good government demand" that an elected official be given opportunity to establish the policies which he promised the voters.

"But now the time has come to act," Mr. Landon declared.

He delivered the speech from his office here, using short, unequivocal words in his criticism of administration policies.

Mr. Landon failed to conclude his speech in the 30 minutes allotted radio time and was cut off the air still talking. He apologized to radio technicians for overshooting his time and received their apologies for having to break in. Officials of the National Broadcasting Company said he had been warned he must hold to the 30-minute limit because of a following commercial program. The text follows:

I have called a meeting of the 17,000,000 men and women who voted for the Republican ticket last fall. I have taken it upon myself to call this meeting because I held the honor of being the standard bearer of the cause for which your votes were cast.

I wish to suggest ways and means by which we, the minority party, can be of outstanding service to our country. This demands unity in our party, the laying aside of all petty differences and all personal feeling. Of course, in every great party there are those who differ on details, plans and procedure, but these fade to insignificance under the shadow of the growing threat to our Republic. This major issue is so great that it dwarfs all minor differences and transcends party labels. The challenge to our country today is that citizens lay aside all personal, factional and party prejudices and join in the fight to preserve the Republic.

Through the modern miracle of radio it is possible for us to assemble in one great gathering, even though we be spread from one end of the nation to the other. And so I am using this vehicle to discuss informally with you two events of great importance.

But first, let me digress for a moment to review some of the circumstances leading up to these events which so vitally affect the lives of all of us.

**Why the Long Silence**

During the past months I have received hundreds and thousands of letters, earnestly inquiring why I have remained silent so long. I would like to take a moment to tell you why.

First, I believe that under normal conditions, when a man has been elected to public office, good taste and good government demand that we give him free rein to establish those policies which he promised the voters in order to secure their votes. Frankly, I had hoped that after the election we might consolidate the gains this country had made in a new vision of civic righteousness. Last December, after election, I called on the President in Washington and told him that I wished to do my part to create a spirit of harmony and solidarity among us as a people.

Then, suddenly, last February, without warning, the President made an attempt to control the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Just at the time when we were trying to heal the scars of class consciousness, just at the time when we hoped a world torn by war and threats of war, would feel that we were a country at peace at home, he instituted a bitter controversy that shook this nation to its foundations. But once more, I remained silent. I felt it my patriotic duty to do nothing which would give anyone an opportunity to make a partisan issue out of this great crisis.

But now the time has come to act.

In a recent speech Mr. Roosevelt stated that progress lags in this country. He said that the lawyers of our country and the Constitution have kept us 20 years behind the times. Now, I agree with Mr. Roosevelt that progress lags. I think all of you agree that progress lags. That makes it unanimous: So one of the outstanding questions in America today is, "Why does progress lag?"

**This or Else—**

The President has said that we must accept one of two alternatives. We must take his personal form of government—we must give him more and more power. We must coerce Congress. We must submerge the Supreme Court. We must strike down anyone who raises a voice of objection to the way he does things. We must do all of these things or else go back to the old order of things—back to manipulation by "malefactors of great wealth," back to sweatshops, back to starvation wages. Of course if people believe that we must either have a one-man government or social and economic chaos, there is no question as to what their choice is going to be. The manner in which Mr. Roosevelt puts the question reminds me of the lawyer who said to a witness, "Have you stopped beating your wife? Answer yes or no."

The real question facing this country today is, "Why do we lag in social progress?"

I am going to tell you why I believe social progress lags, and I believe I can prove it to you beyond all question of doubt. The real reason why progress has lagged in America during the last four and one-half years is the failure of the President of the United States to follow our constitutional method of government and his failure as an administrator.

The President says that constitutional methods are too slow—it takes too long to do things in the way the Constitution prescribes. But, I submit that if we had followed constitutional methods we would have made many times as much progress as we have made during Mr. Roosevelt's Administration.

**Roosevelt: In Two Parts**

I would like to point out that Mr. Roosevelt's career as President divides itself into two parts: the first phase of his career deals with the first few months when he was in office, from March, 1933, to July, 1933. During those few months he performed commendable service. He rose to the emergency with emergency action. He fed the hungry—he sheltered the homeless—he replaced fear with confidence and hope.

Then came the second period: the period of working out a far-seeing, long-range program of social reform. This was a different situation. This required a different type of ability. This was a job which required quiet, hard, pains-taking work.

During the first four months of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration, industrial production rose 37 per cent. Things began to hum. Industry was picking up. People were regaining their confidence. Then came Mr. Roosevelt's first important piece of supposedly temporary social legislation, namely the NRA. What happened? Progress stopped. We began to slide back. We lost most of what

By a Staff Artist
**Alfred M. Landon**
Former Governor of Kansas and Titular Head of the Republican Party

we had gained. And this has been repeated many times.

Now, as I have said, the lag in social progress is due to Mr. Roosevelt's failure to follow constitutional methods. Let me dwell on this point for just a moment because it may clarify our entire present situation. Under our constitutional method, the President makes recommendatinos to Congress. He turns over the drafting of legislation to the legislators. Members of Congress investigate all phases thoroughly. They hold public hearings. They allow almost everyone who is interested to come in and have his say. They discuss the pitfalls, the loopholes, all the things that may go wrong. They listen particularly to the opposition—to the people who don't want the legislation.

**Opposition a Big Help**

Incidentally, this is a phase that Mr. Roosevelt does not seem to understand. He does not want to let the opposition talk. But if you ask any man who understands drafting legislation, he will tell you that the opposition is your biggest help. They tell you all the things that are wrong. They tell you all the reasons why it won't work. They give you the information that enables you to plug up the loopholes and draft a law that will work after it is passed.

Now, this may seem a slow, tiresome method, in terms of weeks or months, but if you look back over a period of 4½ years, it would have been very rapid indeed if, through that method, we had obtained some legislation that was workable.

But what did Mr. Roosevelt do? He refused to call in able legislators with years of experience. He turned drafting of the legislation over to some college sophomores. He handed it to Congress in a package and said in effect, "Pass it this way without crossing a 't' or dotting an 'i'."

For example: When the NRA was passed his avowed purposes met with approval. But the NRA did not work. As everyone knows, it was a miserable failure. Don't take my word alone for this. Ask Mr. Roosevelt himself. He admits that it failed, but excuses it all on the basis that it was well-intended. Yet, despite the fact that NRA did not work in practice, Mr. Roosevelt continues to insist upon adoption of its theory in one form or another, thus making the same mistake over and over again.

The Social Security Act is another example of the same policy. It is well-intended. It is something that is necessary in our country. There are many men in America who have studied this problem for years. Practically every one of them disagreed, not with the idea, but with the form Mr. Roosevelt was jamming through. For social security is at least the one thing in which all citizens should be treated equally. The present law does not do so. It will be changed to correct its errors when it is dealt with intelligently. This is necessary because Mr. Roosevelt failed to follow constitutional procedure in drafting it.

Let us next consider the question of relief. I do not need to tell you that relief has been made a political football. You have seen examples all around you. Unemployment was our biggest problem when Mr. Roosevelt came into office in 1933. It is still our biggest problem. I believe we are morally worse off now than we were then, because at that time everyone at least wanted to work if he could find a job. The present policy of relief may be all right for those who want to stay on relief, but to the self-respecting man there can be only one question: When do we go back to work?

There is another situation in America today which is holding back industrial recovery perhaps more than any one single thing, and that is taxes. Not just the amount of taxes, but the confusion over taxes. No one knows from one year to the next what is going to happen. How can the country go ahead under such conditions? Isn't it time, instead of jaunting across the country, that someone stayed home long enough to work out a program of tax legislation that would not have to be changed every year?

Ladies and gentlemen: I think we are all glad to find a growing sentiment that the Constitution works when you give it a chance to work. I believe you must be realizing by now that our good old Constitution, instead of being a horse and buggy, is a roaring motorcar, compared to the progress we have been making.

Now, I would like to make a prediction — prediction about the Wagner Labor Act. Again, "His heart may be in the right place." Again, his intentions were the best in the world. But again constitutional procedure was not followed.

**Predicts Another Mess**

And I want to make this prediction: That once more you will find an unworkable, messed-up piece of legislation that will have to be done all over again. True, it is a step in the right direction. It is a move in the direction of collective bargaining. Despite its present weaknesses and failings, we should place our feet squarely upon this act. The wisdom and fairness of the people will eventually bring about a modification so that the justice and equality of all rights, including that of the public, will be recognized.

But at the present time, there are many lawyers in this country—not corporation lawyers, but labor lawyers—who will tell you that they have already found so many holes in it that it looks like a sieve. Here, again, a worthy cause will be seriously hurt if it is not corrected immediately. Incidentally, I suppose next week, I will be accused by the Administration of being anti-labor because I dared to criticize the Wagner Act. But, if I am thus accused, I will have plenty of company, for our recognized labor leaders are criticizing the operation of the act.

Mr. Roosevelt's policies in dealing with labor problems have not only been unsatisfactory, they have been dangerous. It is his specific duty to maintain order when local authorities do not do so. It is his duty to protect the working man. It is his duty to protect property.

But when trouble came, he again failed to follow the Constitution. He failed to protect either the men or the property. Of course, the property can be restored. But the deplorable thing was, he did not protect human life. Men were shot and clubbed. And, according to press reports, the President shrugged his shoulders. He said it was a local affair. He said: "A plague on both their houses," and went on another vacation.

I have given you the basic reason for the lag of social progress in our country—I have given you numerous examples of legislation, each of which had its heart in the right place, but all of which will have to be done over again because constitutional procedure was not followed.

Now I want to give you an example of what happens when a piece of social legislation is drafted according to constitutional procedure by men who really understand the art of drafting legislation.

About the year 1905 New York State took up the question of revising insurance laws for the protection of insurance companies and the protection of policyholders. A certain small group of men attacked the problem. And after months of arduous toil (it may have seemed awfully long at the time), they worked out a program of legislative reform. That law is still in effect with only slight modifications. The same basic law has been adopted by many other states.

Twenty-five years later our country was struck by the greatest depression in the memory of living man. Those insurance companies, incorporated in states which had drafted similar laws, represented the one investment of the average man that stood up.

There is one man in the United States to whom we can be thankful as much as to anyone else for this great piece of social legislation that stood the test of a generation, and that man is Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was Chief Justice Hughes, heading an investigation, who made recommendations from which our sound insurance policy was built.

**The Black Appointment**

But there is another tradition in our constitutional form of government which holds that when a man is to be appointed to an important, non-elective office he shall be submitted to the scrutiny and white light of public hearings. The spirit of our Constitution, like our marriage ceremony, states that if anyone has reason to show why a man should not be appointed to a public office, "let him come forward and speak."

I am referring to Justice Hugo Black. I think it is fitting to refer to this because it is another case in which constitutional procedure was ignored. There was a demand for public hearing, not only on the part of private citizens, but by United States Senators. But the Administration used all its mighty power to prevent such public hearings—to prevent the operation of our constitutional methods of government.

Now, regardless of what side you take in this case, I believe everyone agrees that if the Constitution had been followed, all of the information concerning Mr. Black would have been presented to the American public before Mr. Black was confirmed. This is one of the important incidents to which I referred. I think it illustrates graphically that the Constitution does work when you give it a chance to work.

And now I come to the second point of tremendous importance to our country: the second point which I said I wanted to discuss with you this evening. I have pointed out the lag in social progress which has been caused by failure to follow the spirit of our Constitution. These mistakes have been costly. They have set us back repeatedly, but they can be corrected.

Now, however, we are faced with a situation where he may make a mistake that would indeed be tragic, that might lead to war. The President's impulsive quarterbacking, his readiness to assume the responsibility of a one-man government in international affairs, is far more dangerous than the same tendencies in dealing with domestic matters.

**How Far Will He Go?**

Rightly, we may ask the question the world is asking: How far does he intend to go?

In a recent declaration of his international policy, Mr. Roosevelt said that if the rest of the world is at war, "Let no one imagine America can escape peacefully."

He spoke of quarantines, which mean either economic sanctions or blockade. Our experience with Italy has proven the ineffectiveness of economic sanctions, and blockade means war. The statement that America cannot escape peacefully when the rest of the world is at war sounds just like what we were told in 1917.

By the time the special session of Congress convenes it is to be hoped the President will have thought out what he proposes to do. Close observers have increasing doubts if he thought his recent declaration through to its logical conclusion. Moreover, Congress adopted a neutrality act at the last session. The President took it upon himself to repeal the principle of the act. Now, the job for the Congress will be to decide whether the President's own policy is to be followed or whether we are to adhere to the policies which the last Congress adopted.

I am not surprised that the American people have been willing to grasp at anything that might appear to be new and different. We must remember that it is hard to think straight on an empty stomach. We must remember that when you are cold and hungry and you don't know where your next meal is coming from, you can't become very much interested in abstract principles of government. But now we have had ample time to find out how some of the new theories are working out. We have had time to appreciate that social progress would have been years ahead today if we had followed constitutional methods during the last four and one-half years.

I do not believe in the Constitution because I think it is sacred. I reverence it because it is so intensely practical—because it works when you give it a chance to work.

We have heard too much lately about liberty and freedom as something belonging to the mind and to the soul. Liberty and freedom, after all, are merely means to an end.

The four great scourges of the average man are unemployment, sickness, accident and penniless old age. Unless liberty and freedom can help us overcome them, liberty and freedom are nothing but empty phrases.

The liberty and freedom for which our forefathers fought meant something concrete, tangible and immediately beneficial. Today it must mean something just as definite to us if we are to fight for its preservation. Liberty and freedom should enable all who want to work to get good jobs at good wages. Liberty and freedom should mean that men and women have decent hours of work and satisfactory working conditions. Liberty and freedom should mean that a man have leisure to spend with his wife and children and the right to an old age of peace and comfort. Freedom must mean that with reasonable effort a man can acquire these things as a matter of right and not because some kind-hearted employer is willing to let him have them.

Liberty and freedom should mean a fair distribution of the rewards of production and should prevent an unhealthy concentration of wealth and economic power in individual hands or government. Liberty and freedom should mean that a man may have the opportunty to acquire possessions of his own, business of his own, and that the corner grocer or the little factory worker will not be discriminated against, either by great privileged competitors or by government.

**Their Inherent Rights**

Liberty and freedom should mean the right to a fair earning power and a decent standard of living to the farmer. Liberty and freedom should mean the right to support a government which provides the opportunity to happiness and economic security and the free choice to criticize or oppose it if a man does not agree with it. And of course, liberty and freedom must mean the opportunity to worship as one's conscience dictates, and the right to a fair trial.

This is the kind of liberty, and freedom that you and I and the Republican Party of today stand for. If our party did not stand for these things, you and I would not want to be Republicans.

But there is one additional feature that distinguishes us. We believe that we can solve our problems as free men under a constitutional government, in which we have a voice in the solution of our problems. We do not believe we are helpless, incompetent and unable to solve our own problems. We do not believe we must turn our problems over to any one man to tell us what we must do in order to be wise and competent. We do not believe that it is necessary to give up what we already have in order to gain additional things we want.

During the first few months of Mr. Roosevelt's administration, he awakened a new social consciousness. I was in sincere sympathy and agreement with many of the purposes set forth.

But now I must say something that I regret to admit. Mr. Roosevelt is a changed man. He is not the man who was elected in 1932.

**An Old, Old Story**

It is apparent that Mr. Roosevelt is going through the same process that transpired in the life of every man in history who was given too much power. Power feeds on power—today, just as it did in the days of Julius Caesar. And while I feel that Mr. Roosevelt should be given every honor that is due him, the time has come when we must change our methods in Washington. Every fair-minded man must concede that many of the questions Mr. Roosevelt has asked are proper, but it must also be conceded that his answers don't work.

When Congress convened in the last session, there were many important pieces of legislation pressing for enactment. But what did Mr. Roosevelt do? He wasted practically the entire session of Congress of 1937 fighting to get more power for himself.

Now the President has just called a special session of Congress. In making his announcement, he outlined commendable purposes. We all agree with them. That makes it unanimous again. But, how is he going to achieve them? First, of course, he asks for more power.

His government reorganization bill, regardless of what he has said about it, has for its main purpose the placing of practically every federal employee under the thumb of the President, to be hired and fired at his discretion. It would also place the semi-judicial commissions under the control of the Executive. It will precipitate another controversy just as important as that which occurred in regard to the Supreme Court, because once again he strikes at the very heart of constitutional representative government.

**Really Needs Less Power**

I have pointed out to you the different ways in which our President has violated the letter and spirit of the Constitution. I have proven to you in each case our country unmistakably would have been better off if he had followed the Constitution. From this there can be only one conclusion: If we are to go forward from here, it must be under the practical guidance of that great document.

Mr. Roosevelt asks for more power, and still more power, to accomplish his purposes. As long as he uses lack of power as an alibi, we will never make any real progress. Most of the mistakes he has made have been made because he has been given too much power. What he really needs is less power—a position that will force him to take the advice and counsel of other men or both parties—men whose hearts also are in the right place, but men who have had more experience and who know more about the practical application of government than he does.

We have had a New Deal. Now what we most need in America is a new yardstick—a yardstick to measure the ability and the accomplishments, as well as the good intentions, of public officials.

It is time to put a solid foundation of workable legislation under the air castles which the President is forever blowing.

It is time to realize that we must apply the resources of the mind if we are to make the wishes of the heart come true.

## New Luxembourg Cabinet Forming Under Ex-Premier

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Roman Catholic-Liberal cabinet of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg resigned yesterday to make way for a new cabinet along three party lines with Roman Catholics, Liberals and Socialists participating. Former Premier Joseph Bech was requested by the Grand Duchess to form the new government.

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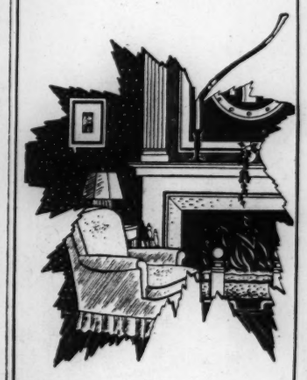
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# Federal Problem Of School Aid Faces Congress

**Saving Our Schools**
Fifteenth of 52 Articles

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Education has become a national political issue. Congress at its next session will be called to consider setting up a permanent system of federal grants for support of public schools.

Chief support for the measure will come from the National Education Association which has contended for some time that the Federal Government should aid in eliminating the glaring inequalities in educational opportunity in the United States today.

In the past few years this group has won to its side economists who look upon expansion in culture and education as one of the most practical ways of providing employment for persons permanently displaced by machinery. Economists are fairly well agreed that one of the fundamental causes of the depression was too much money invested in production and too little in consumption. More and more, they say, the Federal Government must divert national resources into the consumption field. Spending money for education is one way to do it.

**Bill Faces Congress**

A bill authorizing an annual appropriation for distribution to states according to the number of their school children has been prepared by the National Education Association. At the last session of Congress the measure had strong Democratic backing from representatives of tax-burdened Southern States, but an Administration warning against new expenditures without new taxes stopped the bill's progress before it reached the floor in either house.

Even if he had been willing to spend the money, it is doubtful if President Roosevelt would have approved the basis of distribution under the so-called Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill. The President is said by those in authority to favor grants to states where necessary to provide a minimum standard of educational opportunity but to oppose the theory of apportionment to all states on the basis of school population.

Shortly after action on the education bill was postponed, President Roosevelt asked a large committee, headed by Prof. Floyd W. Reeves, formerly of the University of Chicago, to study the whole subject of federal relations to public schools and report to him in December. The Reeves report is expected to lay the groundwork for any federal education legislation during the Roosevelt administration.

**Disapproves 1936 Act**

Professor Reeves' committee has already made it known that it disapproves of the George-Deen vocational education act passed by the 1936 Congress. Taking the committee's advice, the President in signing the Interior Department appropriation bill, announced he would withhold all of the $14,000,000 vocational fund that could not be "properly and usefully spent." The actual effect of the George-Deen Act, the Reeves committee said, would be to increase rather than decrease inequalities in educational opportunity since the areas in need are frequently the ones least able to meet the matching provisions. Presumably, the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill would be vulnerable in the same spot.

Professor Reeves himself is on record in favor of federal aid, but he believes in requiring states to bring their schools up to certain standards before they get federal money. Writing in the Knoxville, Tenn., News Sentinel at the time he was educational director of the TVA, Mr. Reeves said, "I am in favor of federal support of education, both as a means of meeting the temporary crisis which our schools face and for the purpose of providing a method for securing greater equality of educational opportunity among the several states.

"Although I believe in some federal support for education," he added, "I doubt if large sums should be provided states from federal sources until some guarantee has been given that inefficiencies and opportunities for graft are removed. . . . I believe in a large degree of local autonomy in the management of the schools. I also believe that one of the best ways of guaranteeing such local autonomy in the future is for the Federal Government to demand a satisfactory organization for the administration and control of schools before providing large funds for the support of schools.

On the other hand, sponsors of the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill argue that once states get money to bring their schools above the poverty level, they will institute their own reforms. From federal strings on the expenditure of money, they declare, it is only a short jump to centralized dictation of teaching policy. That is the last thing educators in a democracy want.

Under the NEA bill, all states would be required to do to qualify for federal allotments would be to keep their schools open at least 160 days a year; and, second, spend from state or local revenues as much per person five to 20 years old for schools as was spent in the 1935-36 school year.

**Church Opposition**

The Roman Catholic church has been an active opponent of all federal aid to public schools. Maintaining their own system of education, the Roman Catholics are also paying taxes for support of schools they do not choose to use. If federal subsidies were granted, they contend that they would be denied a still larger share of the money they contribute to the federal treasury. Practically all state constitutions prohibit grants to schools controlled by religious denominations.

No one denies that practical operation of the principle of local responsibility has resulted in striking inequalities in educational opportunity both within and between states. After studying the problem last winter, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor noted "appalling differences." It discovered:

School terms ranging from 6½ to 9½ months in various states.

Over 1,000,000 children enrolled in schools in session less than six months out of the year.

Approximately 2,750,000 children of school age without any public school facilities at all.

A school child may have anything from $24.50 to $137.69 a year spent on his public school education, depending upon the state where he lives.

Six out of 10 rural children have no high school to attend.

The average annual salary per teacher in the highest state is $2361 and in the lowest state, $465.

In 12 states, teachers' salaries average less than $750 a year.

In one state 0.8 per cent of the population over 10 years of age cannot read or write; in another, 14.9 per cent is illiterate. The first state for decades, however, has spent almost three times as much per child for public schools as the second state.

The conclusion is that schooling in the United States today is free but opportunities are by no means equal. Like housing, education has its slums, crying out for help.

**Searchlight of Depression**

Failure to support an adequate school program was attributed primarily by the Senate Committee to poverty in taxable resources. "As a result of the difference in taxpaying ability and in the relative number of children to be educated there is no relationship between the effort exerted by the people of a state as reflected by diversity of taxes levied, the rates of taxation and the percentage of public revenues devoted to education, and the adequacy of the public school system," the committee said:

Corporate ownership and control of natural resources by interests outside the state have made many communities powerless to retain enough of the income produced within their borders to support adequate schools, even if they remodel their tax systems.

**Disparity in Costs**

So far as schools are concerned there is a definite tendency for the rich to become richer and the poor to become poorer. In 1930, New York spent $137.55 per pupil for schools. North Carolina spent only $42.85. Since that time expenditures per pupil in New York have increased, while in North Carolina they have decreased nearly a third.

Another anomaly in the situation is the large share of children the poor states have to educate. Poor families have the largest families but pay the smallest taxes. According to an estimate made by the Senate committee, the educational burden of the 12 poorer states of the country is nearly 60 per cent greater than the burden of the 12 richer states. Per capita taxpaying ability in the poorer states is only about half that of the richer states.

Farmers in the southeastern states have 14 per cent of the school children but only 2 per cent of the national income.

Under the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill, an initial federal appropriation of $100,000,000 would be increased by $50,000,000 each year until it reached $300,000,000, or about 15 per cent of the amount spent for public education in 1934. All control, administration and supervision by federal agencies would be forbidden, states would merely be required to submit annual reports and audits to the Office of Education.

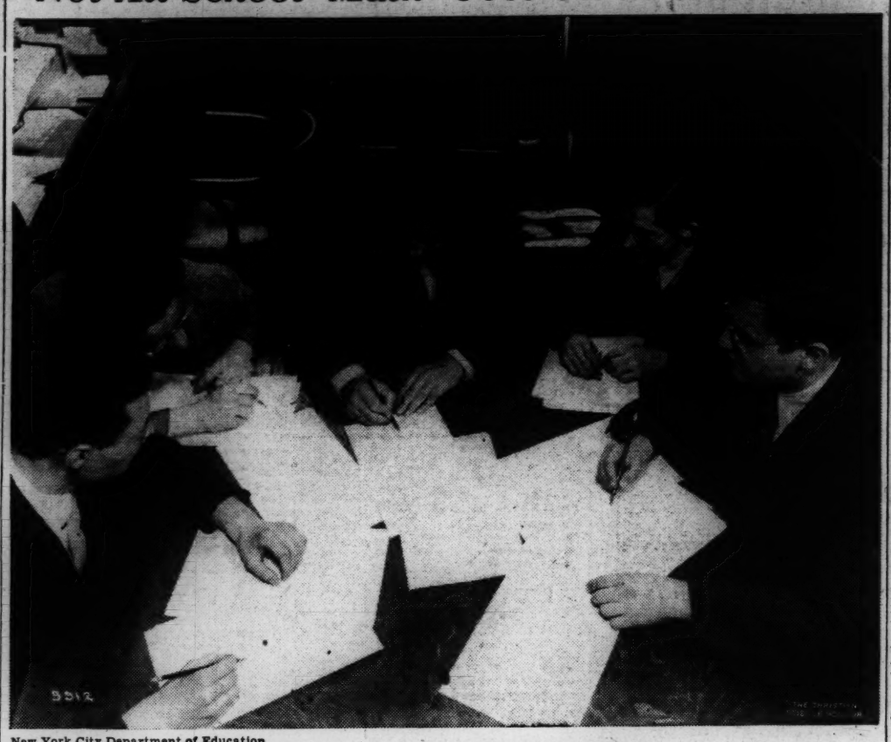
The National Kindergarten Association is sponsoring a federal aid bill of its own under which Congress would appropriate $10,000,000 a year for five years to be divided among the states according to the number of children five years of age within their borders for use in pregrade education.

Though it gives money to both rich and poor states, NEA officials consider their bill an equalizing measure. If it became operative, the school revenues of the 12 richest states would be increased by 10 per cent while those of the 12 poorest states would jump nearly 37 per cent, they estimate.

But if President Roosevelt and the Reeves Committee have their way, the poorer states would get more and the richer states less.

**Tomorrow's article will appear in the news pages.**

# *Not All School 'Math' Goes On in Classroom*



New York City Department of Education

**These Boys Find It a Field for Inter-School Competition**

**And Educators of the Nation Figure on the Extent and Nature of Federal Aid in Meeting School Costs**

# Act I: Speeding Queena Mario Stopped; Act II: She Sings at Policeman's Ball

ARMONK, N. Y., Oct. 20 (AP)—Because Queena Mario, Metropolitan Opera soprano, was in a hurry to get home Saturday night, the North Castle Town police presented an extra added attraction—Mme. Mario in selected songs—at the annual entertainment and dance of the Police Benevolent Association last night.

That sounds a trifle complicated but here's what happened: Patrolman William Ormond, quite a hero in these parts because of the part he played last February in the capture of Merle Vandenbush, the bank robber, bobbed up beside Mme. Mario's car while, he said, she was doing 45 miles an hour and passing another car on a curve.

Mme. Mario explained her haste and, in the process of explanation, mentioned that she sang at the Metropolitan. That gave Patrolman Ormond an idea.

"Say the police association is giving a dance Tuesday night," he said, "How about coming up and singing for us?"

"Will the judge be any easier on me?" asked the practical Mme. Mario.

Patrolman Ormond shoved an unused summons book back into his pocket.

"I don't think you'll have to worry about the judge," he said, then added, "You really don't have to sing. If you just show up it'll be perfectly swell."

"If I show up, I'm going to sing," said the singer.

She kept her promise.

# More Buying Power Is Declared Needed To Save Capitalism

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 20 (AP)—Louis J. Alber of Washington, executive director of the National Housing Committee, told the National Exchange Clubs at their convention yesterday the masses must be given greater purchasing power "if capitalism is to survive in the United States."

"This country is not now prosperous," he asserted. "Despite our amazing ability to create more wealth, we are not prosperous as a people. When nearly one third of our population is supported in part or in whole by some form of charity, when another third is living much below the standard commonly accepted as the American way, and when the last third is none too secure in its economic future, we are far from prosperous."

A delegation of 28 exchangites from Salt Lake City, Utah, won for their city the 1938 convention of the organization over Atlantic City and Pittsburgh.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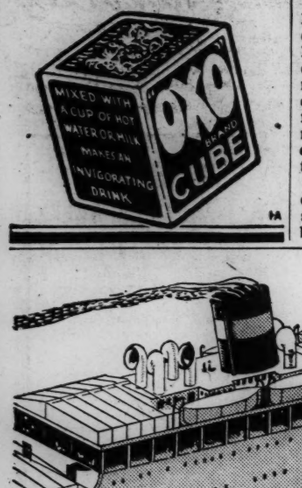

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# Quit $235 Weekly for $60, Then McCosker Went Places

News in Radio

Alfred J. McCosker understands perfectly the men who monopolize their children's construction and model railway sets.

He is president of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, which radio listeners know as WOR, and is chairman of the board of directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System, a nation-wide network. But it isn't so long ago, as time goes, that he was a press agent, with a good job, wise in the matter of what Broadway calls "angles," yet amazed and curious over a little radio given his daughter Angelina by a friend.

"What in the world is that thing?" he said to his daughter, getting it away from her to examine.

"Listen," she said, managing to get it back, if only for a moment,—and from that 'cat's whisker fore-runner of today's proud radio set there poured forth a tumultuous debate on the prohibition question, interpolated with earnest verses of a song, "Oh, where is my wandering boy tonight?"

Mr. McCosker's salary as a press agent at that moment was $235 a week.

### News for the Wife

He is evidently a man who makes quick decisions. He said to his wife, looking from the crystal set to her, "We are about to abandon living here, because I am going to give up this job I have." Wives of press agents are hard to surprise, but that surprised Mrs. McCosker.

"Why?" she said, trying to remain calm.

"Do you hear this thing Angelina's got?" said her husband.

"Why, yes, I hear it."

"Well, let me tell you, there is a new medium. And here's something else. I am going to get mixed up with it," said her husband.

The next thing the McCosker family knew, the head of it had made his word as good as his bond, and they were living in the Bronx, and he had a job in Newark, N. J., at the Bamberger store, and his salary was now $60 a week instead of $235.

His job was to attract attention to Station WOR which was the voice of the store for the purpose of making it friends. He had no budget whatever with which to accomplish this sleight of hand, so he had to manufacture the good-will out of whole cloth. Fortunately he had been the kind of press agent who earned his $235 a week by making a lot of friends and he found that he could still rely on them as friends when he was making only $60.

The studio of WOR was a lavish salon 30 feet by 20; one-half of it served as a studio; the other half as an office for the staff of four required to keep all of WOR's 50 watts on the air at the same time, during the 30 hours in the week allowed. Everybody on the staff "doubled in brass." Mr. McCosker had a thing he called "Current Motion Pictures" which he prattled into a microphone and which today would be the preview kind of show rather than film gossip. He told "Man In The Moon" stories for children, and he also kept one ear constantly cocked to all the city that lay over the river, so that he might catch the merest whisper of the feet of approaching celebrities who could forthwith be persuaded to "come on over to WOR and say a little something."

Well, the days when WOR was 50 watts are far in the past. Today it is the key station of a coast-to-coast chain. Yet somehow, Mr. McCosker says he believes, it manages to maintain the friendly, simple, comfortable tone it had in the early days; when it was dedicated to the privilege of sharing in home improvement, just as it still is. Its job now, as it was in the early days, is to produce better programs, and more business—strictly in the order named. Under McCosker's management it hasn't "jelled" yet, in the way that a system may arrive at a policy and become committed to it. It is perfectly flexible. If there is a mobile medium in the world, it is the medium of radio and McCosker is a man who bears that constantly in mind and acts accordingly. The moment it grows satisfied with its own standards, he believes, in that moment it will begin to deteriorate.

* * *

### New Spectrum Opened

Radio's vast outer domain, a region much larger than the band one tunes in on a radio set, home of the ultra-high frequencies, has now been "staked out" by the Federal Communications Commission for the agencies that have been pioneering up there.

As a broomstick is to a pencil, so the "ultra highs" occupy a space nearly 10 times that of the radiocast band.

This also is the first time that the commission has stepped in to declare what portion of the spectrum each service shall occupy. Formerly agencies licensed for experiments in the "ultra highs" had fairly free opportunities to "roam the band."

Now neighbors in the ultra highs will be such services as television, facsimile, military, police, aviation and sound radiocasting. Seventy-five channels in all have been designated for the latter, opening up an entirely new field for transmitting and receiving apparatus for those frequencies.

* * *

### Radio Brevities

W2XAD and W2XAF, General Electric shortwave stations, will radiocast, beginning Nov. 1, news bulletins pertaining exclusively to happenings in the United States. Time will be 5 p. m. each afternoon except Saturdays and Sundays.

* * *

Lessons in radio theory and construction may be participated in by technically-minded listeners by sending in $1 for blueprints to Station W1XAL, Boston. C. Davis Belcher is the instructor.

* * *

Cathode ray tubes for the use of experimenters in television will be made available by the Radio Corporation of America, it has been announced. Tubes capable of images 3 by 4 inches and 5 by 7 inches will be the types available.

### Mine Blast Laid to Match

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20 (AP)—A match used to light a safety lamp was blamed Oct. 18 by a state mine inspector for an explosion which killed 34 men in Mulga Coal Mine on Oct. 16. The theory was brought out in a preliminary report.

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## 'Catwhisker' Prophet

Kaiden Kazanjian
Alfred J. McCosker
President of WOR and the Mutual Broadcasting System, Who Saw the Possibilities of Radio When His Daughter Acquired a Catwhisker Crystal Set. He Quit a Job Paying $235 a Week for One at $60 to Enter the New Field

# Station KAST Popular With Its Listeners

With Monitor Newscaster

ASTORIA, Ore.—At the mouth of the Columbia river and center of the great salmon fishing and canning industry, Station KAST serves a district in northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington which depends heavily on its signals for daytime reception. KAST provides weather, tide and river reports to the hundreds of fishing and lumber boats which call at Astoria or which move up the stream to Portland and intermediate points.

Located 90 miles from the nearest network station KAST is the only station heard in this district. Due to unexplainable magnetic conditions no other station is able to penetrate the area. Despite this monopoly given the station by natural conditions KAST has a consistently loyal audience. During the summer season KAST furnishes service not only to Astoria but to Seaside, Tillamook and Long Beach, coastal resorts, and center of dairying and cheese manufacture.

Outstanding favorites among KAST's programs with listeners are the "Early Birds" from 7 to 8 a. m. daily; Billy Sandiford's Scrapbook, a daily feature; "News and Reviews"; KAST News-Evening Edition; "Tunes and Topics"; KAST Frolic, and Pinto Pete's Ranch Boys. Radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are presented weekdays, from 12 noon to 12:15 p. m.

Besides these regular program features KAST covers sporting events and civic events and devotes other portions of its time for musical programs, religious programs, and dramatic sketches.

KAST is operated by the Astoria Broadcasting Company and is affiliated with the Astorian-Budget, the evening newspaper. A reciprocal agreement exists wherein publicity is mutually given over both the radio station and in the news columns for the benefit of each.

The station is managed by Ted W. Cooke; W. H. (Billy) Sandiford, is commercial director, while Lawrence L. King is chief engineer. An application is now pending before the Federal Communications Commission by the management of KAST for an increase in power to 250 watts daytime, 100 watts nighttime, and for unlimited time on its frequency of 1200 kilocycles.

This is article number 127 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Oct. 22.

### N. Y. Group Formed To Protect Dogs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The founding of a new humane organization here, known as the Animals Friends' League, has just been announced following the recent effort to rid New York of dogs through legislation.

The Rev. Clarence J. Harris, minister of the Washington Heights Universalist Church, is founder and director of the league.

"The organization is humane in purpose," he said, "and will carry on publicity work with dog owners and make a serious effort to enlighten and educate the public as to their obligations to dogs as pets. It will also co-operate with the laws that protect the public from dogs and the so-called 'dog-menace' enforcement."

Other officers of the league are F. Howard Mason, chairman of the organization committee; A. L. Pearlman, secretary and attorney, and L. H. Fried, investigator.

### Felix M. Warburg

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Felix M. Warburg, who passed on here today, was a member of the powerful banking family of two continents and a noted philanthropist. He was president of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

A native of Germany, where the Warburg and Oppenheim families were prominent in the financial world, he came to this country in 1894 and became naturalized in 1900. His mother was an Oppenheim. In 1895 he married Frieda Schiff, daughter of the banker Jacob Schiff, and for decades had carried on the financial and philanthropic traditions of the Schiff family.

One daughter, Mrs. Carola Rothschild, and four sons, survive, with the widow. The sons are Frederick M., Gerald F., Paul F. S., and Edward M. M. Warburg.

Although he was senior partner of Kuhn, Loeb, he was listed as having only two directorates, the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, and the American Securities Investing Corp. Mr. Warburg was an active factor in the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee which handled welfare activities for Jews abroad.

# First European To Head Rotary Visits Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Europe's first president of Rotary International, Maurice Duperrey of Paris, France, helped the Washington Rotary Club here today to celebrate its 25th anniversary with a forum on good will in the Americas after being received at the White House by President Roosevelt.

At the forum Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, discussed the interdependence of nations and implied indirectly, although not specifically, that any interference with world trade through embargoes or boycotts of so-called aggressor nations would serve only to aggravate rather than alleviate the dangers of war in the world.

Criticizing also on a broader basis those elements in Washington which favor a more isolationist American economic policy Secretary Roper held that a "self-contained America, generally speaking, is within the realms of possibility," but that such "economic nationalism" would result in economic maladjustments which would bring "human misery" both to Americans at home and to inhabitants of other lands.

M. Duperrey is making a tour of the Americas visiting various Rotary Clubs which are for the first time under the presidency of a European. He has just completed a tour of South America having come from Havana, Cuba, and will remain in the United States until Oct. 19. While in the United States he will spend considerable time at the headquarters of the international organization at Chicago.

## Tennessee Bells, Publisher's Gift, Chime the Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, Tenn.—Citizens in this busy little mill town almost in the shadow of Norris Dam, now tell time by the clear musical notes of chimes rung electrically from the Anderson County court house tower.

The chimes are the gift of Col. S. L. Slover, Norfolk and Richmond, Va., publisher, as a memorial to his father, the late H. Clay Slover, who for many years was a county official. Together with an electrical clock, they are among the most complete in the country, and chimes in a small-town court house are unusual.

The clock strikes upon four of the larger bells the Cambridge quarters, introduced, as the Westminster peal, more than a century ago in St. Mary's, Cambridge, England. The large bells are rung electrically from a console in musical programs, the first concert being given by Chester Meneely of Troy, N. Y., the manufacturer, and broadcast over radio station WNOX, Knoxville.

Colonel Slover at ceremonies early in October in presenting the $20,000 gift to the county, said, "Let me say that I like to think that these chimes will not only memoralize a man whom I loved and revered, but will help to endear this old building and even the old town to boys and youths and men to come."

### Marietta Awards Honorary Degrees

MARIETTA, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP)—Nine persons, including Frank Knox, the Chicago publisher, received honorary degrees today as Dr. Harry K. Eversull of Cincinnati was inducted as president of Marietta College. Mr. Knox was given the degree of doctor of laws. Others receiving honorary degrees included Charles F. Taft II, of Cincinnati, doctor of laws; Daniel S. Robinson of Indianapolis, doctor of literature; James Gordon Gilkey of Springfield, Mass., doctor of literature; Rollo W. Brown of New York, doctor of humanities; William J. Campbell of Nashville, Tenn., doctor of laws, and Frank L. Eversull of Huron, S. C., brother of the new college president, doctor of divinity.

### Lord Rutherford

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Oct. 20 (AP)—Lord Rutherford, who passed on yesterday, was one of the foremost physicists of his day. As director of Cambridge University's well known Cavendish Laboratory for the last 18 years, he had worked unobtrusively but intensively on the problems of radioactivity, transmutation of elements, and the "splitting" of the atom.

Attacking the popular conception that the "splitting" of the atom would release tremendous power for the use of mankind, Lord Rutherford once declared:

"The energy produced by the breaking down of the atom is a very poor kind of thing. Anyone who expects a source of power from the transformation of these atoms is talking moonshine."

Lord Rutherford has long been conspicuous in British natural science circles with the free and genial bearing which he brought with him from New Zealand—Nelson being his native home in that Dominion. He has been known to reduce the most staid and pedantic of audiences to a state of merriment through the irresistible wit that he never failed to infuse into his lectures.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1908 for outstanding contributions to the then little known field of atomic physics. His work in this field, back in the days when electrons and protons were the only known entities smaller than the atom. It was not until 1932 that the Cavendish Laboratory announced the discovery of the neutron, which carries no electric charge.

Among American universities from which he had received honorary degrees were Yale, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Clark. The universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Melbourne, were among many throughout the world which also honored him.

He was a past president of the British Association for Science and of the Royal Society. He was knighted in 1914 and raised to a barony in 1931.

## Rotary President

Maurice Duperrey
President of Rotary International, Who Is Visiting the United States on a World Tour, and Speaks Today at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration of the Washington Rotary

# Workers' Alliance In N. Y. Indorses Dewey Candidacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Thomas E. Dewey, Fusion-Republican candidate for New York County District Attorney, today had the endorsement of the Workers' Alliance of Greater New York, an organization of the unemployed which already has pledged its support to the candidacy of Mayor LaGuardia. In a militant statement for his election, the alliance through its chairman, Michael Davidow, praised Mr. Dewey's "untiring fight against racketeers in the unions," as special rackets prosecutor here.

"We in the unemployment movement know Mr. Dewey's services at first hand," the statement continues. "We fought with him in the battle to weed the loan sharks out of the works progress field.

"We will continue to fight now in his election battle against Tammany, and, after Nov. 3, we will carry on the struggle with him for a cleaner labor movement and a stronger one."

Meanwhile the Association of the Bar of the City of New York deferred action on its judiciary committee's proposal to endorse Mr. Dewey, following protests by supporters of Harold W. Hastings, Tammany Democrat, and candidate for the place on the Jeremiah T. Mahoney city ticket. The resolution was tabled for a week on the charge that proper notice of it had not been given to the membership.

# Drive for Worker Past 40 Begun by Agency Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some solution to the problem of placing the older worker in business and industry is being sought by the National Employment Board which appointed a special committee at its annual convention here to confer with employers. The National Employment Board is made up of personnel bureaus and employment agencies in the specialized fields of education, technical, commercial and general office personnel.

The committee will confer with heads of large companies throughout the country and will ask their definite objections to employing men over 40. Although one of the chief arguments offered by employers is that they want to train men for higher positions and thus prefer younger ones, agency heads point out that younger men may be more easily trained but are much more likely to leave for other positions. Older men, on the other hand, they point out, are more stable and more likely to remain with one company.

Increasingly higher standards on the part of employers as to education, experience, and individual ability are responsible for the reported fact that certain types of jobs are "going begging," officials of the National Employment Board stated. Thus, they pointed out, it is not always the fault of the applicant seeking work, since employment standards in the past 10 years have far out-stripped the ability of a majority of applicants to meet them.

In considering the technique of applicant selection and placement, members of the convention report that they find a definite trend on the part of employers to demand proof of applicants' abilities and qualifications through various types of tests. For example, they pointed out, a man seeking a stenographer or clerk may ask definite proof such as the results of a specific stenographic or clerical ability test that the person meets his particular requirements. Members are also asked to discourage the placing in commercial positions of the numerous people obviously not fitted for commercial work, many of whom later fail to meet specifications in their positions.

Job shopping among women was condemned as unethical and unfair both to employer and to applicant seeking work. This refers to a practice some women have of accepting two or three positions at one time as the result of a day's job hunting. Applicants then go home, it is said, think the matter over, and accept what they consider the best position. It is perfectly ethical to consider more than one job, members of the convention stated, but there is a tendency on the part of these same job shoppers to fail to inform the other employers or agencies of their decision.

Relief projects have spoiled many people as both good employees and good applicants, officials stated. They reported they have found that many people, both in skilled trades and professions, have got out of the regular working habit and can't reconcile themselves to working full time for the same amount that they can receive part time on a relief project.

### Sound Legislative Program

Development of a sound legislative program is also one of the chief objectives of the organization. This convention went on record as opposing the present policies of control and regulation under state labor and industrial boards and selected Miss Grace E. Cooke of Boston to draft a more lenient program.

Nearly all state labor or industrial boards tend to represent organized labor, Miss Cooke points out, and also are bound by circumstance, usually through no fault of their own, to favor their own state free employment service. Miss Cooke declared that the agency organizations were willing to accept regulation, but felt it should be more lenient. Chief among their objections is the right of these boards to examine, at their will, confidential and private records of the agencies, she pointed out, Since the state is a competitor in the field of placement, this is unfair, members contend, and they also oppose the policy of having extremely confidential material, as given them by their clients, scrutinized. This, it is declared, might be especially harmful to an employer who, in placing a request for a large number of people, might thus reveal a pending important contract or expansion in business.

## Farmers Shout For Crop Control

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Oct 20 (AP)—A farmers' meeting here Oct. 18 shouted approval of compulsory crop control as a remedy for the ills of agriculture. The demonstration came when Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina opened a hearing by a committee of Senators appointed to sound out farm sentiment upon agricultural legislation, and asked: "Do you want compulsory control?" "Yes, yes," came cries from the 500 farmers, representative of farm organizations and agricultural officials.

"Do you want voluntary control?" asked Senator Smith.

"Noes" filled the room.

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# 'Distress' Prices Fixed by 3 Men, Oil Jurors Told

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 20 (AP)—Walter Paul Jacobi of Tulsa, Okla., purchasing agent for the Socony-Vacuum and Wadhams Oil Companies, testified in Federal Court today that price recommendations he made to major oil companies in 1935 usually became the market figure.

He told the jury yesterday that he was a member of a subcommittee of company representatives which recommended prices to be paid in a program of buying gasoline from small refineries by 13 of the 23 companies on trial here on charges of price-fixing conspiracy.

Mr. Jacobi said he discussed weekend market conditions with the other subcommittee members, O. J. Tuttle of Empire Oil & Refining Company, and Robert McDowell of Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, and they decided what they thought would be a fair market price for the following week.

**Phone Recommendations**

Direct examination by Government counsel brought out that Mr. Jacobi made the price recommendations by telephone.

During the period from March 5, 1935, when the government alleges the conspiracy began, until June 7, 1935, Mr. Jacobi said he made six or seven recommendations—all for increased prices—that he paid such increased prices, and that these prices were reflected in quotations of the Chicago Journal of Commerce and Platt's Oilgram.

A dozen oil jobbers have testified for the government that wholesale gasoline prices established by contracts were based upon quotations in these two publications.

The government charges that such contracts became the basis of a conspiracy to raise and fix midwestern gasoline prices, in that, it alleges, the companies paid artificially raised prices in their buying programs to force up quotations.

**Removed "Distress" Gasoline**

Mr. Jacobi said the purpose of the buying program in which he served on the sub-committee was to remove "distress" gasoline—supplies for which there was no market except at low prices—from small refiner tanks.

Mr. Jacobi testified that after the first meeting of major company representatives in St. Louis, March 5, 1935, some small refiners said "hard-boiled buyers" of certain major companies had tried to buy this distress gasoline "under the going price or a fair price."

Mr. Jacobi said Platt's Oilgram called him regularly to ask about prices. The trend of prices he paid and his recommendations duplicated the trend of Oilgram quotations on the Government chart, Mr. Jacobi testified. He said the Chicago Journal of Commerce reflected his price raises.

**Defendant Testifies Freely**

Mr. Jacobi testified freely as to meetings of the major company representatives' full committee, 13 of which he said were held, most of the meetings being at the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association offices in Tulsa or at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago.

Companies which Mr. Jacobi said were represented at the meetings were Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Sinclair Refining Company, Shell Petroleum Corporation, Empire Oil & Refining Company, Pure Oil Company, Phillips Petroleum Company, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Continental Oil Company, Skelly Oil Company, Barnsdall Refining Corporation, Globe Oil & Refining Company, Socony-Vacuum, and Wadhams.

### Early Lindbergh Honor

One of the first to receive an award from the Woodrow Wilson foundation was Col. Charles a Lindbergh, recipient of a medal and a $25,000 peace award in 1928.

## Grade A

From U. S. Camera, 1937, © T. J. Maloney

**Indian Boy Feeds His Pet Sheep**

Photograph by Walter Herdeg, New York City, in United States Camera, 1937, Edited by T. J. Maloney

# Throngs Visit New York Camera Show

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Realizing the greatest success since its first exhibition two years ago, the United States Camera Annual Show now on display on the mezzanine floor of the International Building, Rockefeller Center, here, is attracting huge crowds of visitors daily. By noontime yesterday when it was first opened to the general public, the count exceeded 2500 visitors, which the sponsors, T. J. Maloney, Inc., of this city, consider a record for their shows. The present exhibition, which includes the 200 pictures comprising "United States Camera Annual 1937" and 500 others, will continue through Oct. 31.

One of the pictures at the show that never fails to fetch at least a glance from the visitors is "Sheep," by Walter Herdeg, New York City commercial photographer. It was made during a sojourn by Mr. Herdeg on an Indian reservation in the West and shows a small Indian boy feeding milk to a sheep, though uncertain as to the proper technique involved. The sheep, however, is making the best of things and seems determined to get its milk, no matter how difficult the task may prove to be.

"Sheep" is an example of one style of pictures photographers take when on a "busman's holiday." A number of other pictures made when "off duty" and "just for the fun of it" without thought of commercialism are scattered along the walls.

A point of much interest at the exhibition is the scientific show loaned by the Photographic Society of America, Rochester section. This, together with the historical section loaned by the Museum of Modern Art from the collection shown some time ago by the latter in an exhibition illustrating the history of photography, gives the exhibition broader scope than last year.

Comparing the present show with those of the two previous years, Mr. Maloney finds there is more variety in the subject-matter, a greater number of pictures than ever before and better quality all along the line despite the increase in the volume of good pictures. Too, an outstanding change in the show is in the number of industrial photographs.

This one-time favorite seems to have fallen into the class of stereotyped picture making with little appearing in this field comparable to the great things achieved a few years ago, when industrial photography was enlisting the imagination and craftsmanship of many good photographers, Mr. Maloney said. Industrial photography's possibilities, however, he added, are not spent; they are merely waiting for someone to come along with the creative ability and imagination to evoke a completely new treatment. He feels strongly that this is bound to come about.

The vogue today, Mr. Maloney said, is the news photograph—one characterized by timeliness, the pictoral report of a current happening. Whether the great number of such pictures available brought into being the popular pictorial magazines, or whether the latter's demands for such pictures resulted in their production on a mass basis is difficult to determine, Mr. Maloney said; it works both ways.

# Huge Monolith on Fiji Island Held Clue to Lost Continent

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—A clue to a lost world in the Pacific Ocean was announced here yesterday by the Fahnestock-South Seas expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

The clue is swastika-like symbols, some as big as windows, carved four inches deep in the face of a 40-ton monolith apparently hewn by human hands from an immense boulder. It was discovered in the Fiji Islands.

There is nothing found in the South Seas to explain the skill or tools which cut and carved this monolith. The symbols are not yet classed with any hieroglyphs or picture writing known in any part of the world.

The monolith, however, fills in an archaeological trail running half way across the Pacific Ocean from Malaya toward the Panama Canal, which points to two possibilities. One is a civilization which has disappeared. The other is a sunken continent, usually called Mu, that once might have filled that part of the ocean.

**Two-Year Cruise**

The discovery was made by Bruce and Sheridan Fahnestock of Manhasset, N. Y. They sailed from here two years ago on the schooner Director. They have just returned.

They found the monolith on the island of Vanua Levu. A native legend of a vast cataclysm in the past led them to the great stone. They heard this legend on a sister island, Viti Levu. It lies 30 miles across deep water from the island of the monolith.

But the legend said the two were once one island. It said this greater island had a written language. There is today, the Fahnestocks said, no known written native language in the Fijis. When the island split in two, said the legend, the men of Viti Levu tried to carry records of the language to the other half, Vanua Levu.

They did this by loading monoliths bearing carved symbols into canoes. The weight of the stones sank the canoes before reaching Vanua Levu, said the legend.

**Legend Tells Destination**

The legend told, however, of the destination of the canoes. It was a place near which now stands the settlement of Nadakunimba, which means "town outside the pale."

The Fahnestocks searched near Nadakunimba and found one monolith. It fitted legendary descriptions. It had been set originally on the side of a hill. Something had thrown it backward, so it fell up-slope. It had broken into several fragments. One of them, the Fahnestocks said, probably weighed 40 tons.

They said the symbols resembled Chinese characters. Suva, Fiji Islands, museum officials said they probably were Chinese. But when the Fahnestocks took pictures to China, scholars there assured them there was not a Chinese symbol in the lot. They plan a new expedition next year to try to identify the symbols.

The nearest things previously discovered in the Pacific track resembling this monolith are the Easter Island statues. They are crudely carved human figures, of many tons each, their origin is a mystery and they have been suggested as remnants of a lost continent.

# Roosevelt Denies U. S. Pledge To Any Country on Far East

**NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Stressing that the United States has "no commitments," Norman H. Davis, head of the American delegation to the nine-power conference on the Sino-Japanese conflict, sailed with his delegation today in the United States liner Washington.**

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt asserted in a formal statement yesterday that America would enter the Nine-Power Treaty conference on the Sino-Japanese conflict "without any commitments on the part of this government to other governments."

The statement, issued after a long conference between the President and Norman H. Davis, head of the American delegation to the conference to be held at Brussels Oct. 30, was generally accepted as a reply to a statement by Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California hinting that the United States and Great Britain had agreed in advance on a program of action.

In a statement in San Francisco, Senator Johnson, an isolationist, demanded to know the President's attitude, adding:

"We know the attitude of Mr. Hull and the ambulatory Ambassador, Norman Davis, and we know perfectly well that Mr. Davis would not be going to Brussels unless in advance a program had been agreed on between England and this country."

The text of the President's statement follows:

Mr. Davis is going to Brussels to represent this country at a meeting of the signatories of the Nine-Power Washington Treaty, in response to an invitation issued by the Belgian Government.

"The purpose of the conference is in conformity with the regional pledge made by the parties to the Nine-Power Treaty in 1922 to have full and frank exchange of views with regard to the Far Eastern situation.

"In the language of the invitation to which this Government is responding, the powers will examine the situation in the Far East and study a peaceable means of hastening an end of the regrettable conflict which prevails there.

"As I said in my radio broadcast on the evening of Oct. 12—the purpose of this conference will be to seek by agreement a solution of the present situation in China. In our efforts to find that solution, it is our purpose to co-operate with the other signatories to this treaty, including China and Japan.

"Mr. Davis, of course, will enter the conference without any commitments on the part of this government to other governments."

After his Oct. 12 "fireside" address, the President told a press conference the first step of the Brussels meeting would be an attempt to mediate the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Mr. Johnson, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, issued a lengthy statement entitled "The Road to War."

He said the same type of propaganda that led America into the World War "today befools and bemuses us. Americans must not forget."

# Bid to Duchess—She Accepts

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Dr. Louise C. Ball, president of the Society of Virginia Women in New York, reported today that she had received a cable from the entourage of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor acknowledging the society's action in electing the Duchess an active member.

The cable, from Nuremberg, Germany, and dated today, read:

"Duke and Duchess Windsor deeply appreciate society's gesture. Equerry."

Dudley Forwood is equerry to the Duke of Windsor.

Dr. Ball cabled the Duchess yesterday that the society had elected her an active member due to her "distinguished maternal Virginia ancestry."

"And they all said we would not receive a reply," Dr. Ball said triumphantly in reporting receipt of the cable.

### Windsors Spend Night In Hitler's Apartment

NURNBERG, Germany, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, at the invitation of the Reichsführer, last night occupied Herr Hitler's own first floor apartment in the Hotel Deutscherhof. From the balcony of the apartment the British Union Jack and the National Socialist Swastika floated peacefully side by side.

The former British monarch exchanged National Socialist salutes with his cousin, Duke Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who visited the Windsors at the hotel.

In the evening Duke Leopold, who is high in National Socialist circles, entertained his British cousin at a banquet in the fashionable Grand Hotel. The 18 guests included local notables. The Duchess of Windsor, attired in a blue gown trimmed in gray fur, was the only woman present.

Travelers with the couple noted that anti-Semitic slogans and posters, usually so plentiful on the roads to Nurnberg, somehow had disappeared overnight.

### Ickes Gathering Data For Duke of Windsor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Secretary Ickes, an earnest advocate of the "see America" theme, has put his aides to work assembling data for the Duke of Windsor's itinerary in the United States.

Mr. Ickes has a mass of information at hand on housing and reclamation, and he has turned to the Civilian Conservation Corps for some of its publications.

Those three fields, Mr. Ickes was informed in a cable from Charles E. Bedaux, are of primary interest on the former British King's visit. Mr. Bedaux, American friend of the Duke, is helping make his plans.

Meanwhile, in New York, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt indicated that the Duchess of Windsor would be invited to the White House the evening of Dec. 11, should the Duke attend the annual Gridiron banquet here.

It has grown customary for wives of the men attending the Gridiron party to hold their own "widow's frolic" at the White House the same evening.

### Jobs for Negroes Based on Numbers?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20—Negroes should be employed by public utilities in proportion to their numbers in the total population of any community, is the recommendation in a resolution adopted at the final session, Oct. 17, of the National Negro Congress.

Delegates from all parts of the United States attended the meetings of the Congress in the Metropolitan Opera House with nearly 4000 persons present.

Another resolution passed at the final session urged co-ordination of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to bring about unification of bona fide trade unions.

A special program on Sunday was dedicated to Richard Allen, founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

A delegation from the Congress called upon Mayor S. Davis Wilson to protest their reception at a North Broad Street restaurant, where, they complained, a waiter told them: "We'll serve you, but we do not solicit your trade."

Citing the Pennsylvania civil rights law, the Mayor declared he would not permit any restaurant to show discrimination against any regardless of race, color or creed.

### Vatican to Keep Out Of Coughlin Dispute

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 20 (AP)—An authoritative Vatican source said yesterday the Vatican would not interfere between the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and his superior, Archbishop Edward Mooney, in the question of censoring the radio priest's broadcasts.

Informed that Walter Baertschi, organizer for the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's National Union of Social Justice, was seeking to have the Vatican lift the "censorship" from the priest's broadcasts, the source denied the Vatican was censoring the speeches.

### Growing Labor Strength Seen at Polls in Norway

OSLO, Norw., Oct. 20 (AP)—The growing strength of Norway's labor movement was indicated further yesterday by the results of Oslo's municipal elections.

Labor candidates were elected to 45 of the 84 seats in the municipal council. This was a gain of two seats. Including the Oslo majority, labor now holds majorities in 23 of Norway's 42 towns and in 182 of 682 rural municipalities.

### Veterans Demand Peace

GANANOQUE, Ont., Oct. 20 (CP)—The American Legion believes in preparedness for peace and the English-speaking "are going to insist on world peace," Edward Bennett of Clayton, N. Y., told Canadian and United States war veterans here recently. Mr. Bennett headed a delegation from the legion to an international meeting of veterans of the great war.

### Kellogg Deplores Japan's Disregard Of Anti-War Pact

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20 (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, said last night that Japan's policy concerning China was not reconcilable with the pact of Paris.

In a prepared statement he said:

"I believe still, as I did in 1928, that the hope of the world for peace depends upon the observance, by all the signatory powers, of the terms and principles of the pact of Paris. I can reconcile the present policy of Japan in China neither with the letter nor with the spirit of the pact. It is to me a matter of infinite regret that any government should show a disregard for its plighted word; for that is destructive not only of the pact but of the mutual confidence upon which alone a society of nations can exist. The alternative to such confidence is international anarchy.

"In my opinion it is desirable that at this stage of the world's history the governments that still believe in the sanctity of international obligations should consider most carefully what steps should be taken to make effective the principles of the pact."

### Red-Painted Grasshopper Found 1000 Miles Away

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DODGE CITY, Kan.—How far can a grasshopper fly?

At least 1000 miles.

A letter has been received from Pittsfield, Ill., reporting the capture of a grasshopper painted red It evidently was one of many painted red, green and blue at Springfield, Colo., several weeks ago to determine how far migratory hoppers traveled. Pittsfield is about 1000 miles from the Colorado town.

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Thoughtful Christmas Stowaways!

# Central European Plan Based On Little Entente Extension; Austria and Hungary Included

**Can Peace Come to the Danube?**
Third of Six Articles

By A. Godfrey Lias
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA—Forward-looking statesmanship is in fact at last beginning to sell the idea that the little countries of Central Europe which are the heirs of the Austro-Hungarian Empire should come together again—not on the old basis of master and subject which characterized the relations between the races in Hapsburg days but on a new basis of equality.

The idea cannot, of course, be realized in a day. In fact it must be admitted that on paper the odds are against its ever being realized. But ideas have a way of confounding the prophets. And it is certainly true that whereas two years ago any such solution looked chimerical, today it is a practical even if rather distant proposition.

Men like Dr. Milan Hodza, the Premier of Czechoslovakia, and Dr Kurt von Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, are from different standpoints working to bring about—not a Central European union or even federation, but a sort of Middle European League in which each State retains its independence and identity while agreeing to act in concert with its neighbors in matters of common concern.

Three of the Middle European States, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia have been working together—as the Little Entente—for years. This combination is more than a mere political combination. It is a collaboration of peoples which began nearly a century ago when the subject races of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were striving to free themselves from Hapsburg domination.

**Reversal of Antipathies**

The trouble is, however, that the Little Entente's co-operation has been almost exclusively directed against the other two Succession States—Austria and Hungary, particularly Hungary. It is not easy to reverse the wheels and establish a working arrangement with those against whom one has been struggling for years.

Nevertheless, progress has certainly been made. Czechoslovakia today is on just as friendly terms with Austria as with her two partners in the Little Entente. Austria is on excellent terms with Hungary. Relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia are reasonably good. Relations between Hungary and Czechoslovakia are greatly improved. In fact Roumania is the only real obstacle to a genuine detente and there is good reason for hoping that Roumania will come into line as soon as the forthcoming elections are over.

Another significant factor in the situation is that in the opinion of authoritative Czech and Hungarian circles, the cause of Anschluss between Austria and Germany has not advanced during the last two years. There are even signs that it has receded somewhat. Observers in Prague and Budapest recall that immediately after the World War, practically the whole of Austria wanted immediate union with Germany.

Today, both Czechs and Hungarians believe that while most Austrians would still like to join hands with Germany some time or other, at least two-thirds are against doing so just now. Austrian Socialists who numbered one-third at the last free election are held to be definitely against joining a National Socialist Germany. So are the Roman Catholics who look with intense dislike at the campaign against their religion which is being carried on in present-day Germany. Of the remaining one-third, it is calculated that only a small proportion is actively pro-Hitler.

**Austria's Freedom Defended**

Moreover, in the wider international sphere, Great Britain, whose voice counts in Central Europe today more than at any time since the World War, has let it be known she is deeply interested in the maintenance of Austrian independence.

Both in Prague and Budapest, therefore, it is calculated that the likelihood of Anschluss can be discounted while Germany remains totalitarian. After that, it is a different matter. But as a Czech statesman said: "We do not fear Anschluss with a democratic Germany."

Meanwhile, however, there is an increasing number of people in Austria, in Czechoslovakia and even in Hungary who are working for a Middle-European solution of the Austrian problem which, if it came about, would rule out Anschluss altogether. They start from the standpoint that Austria would be better off playing a leading rôle in Mittel-Europa than in a minor job as one of a pan-German chorus directed from Berlin.

Those who are trying to build Mittel-Europa—quite a different Mittel-Europa, by the way, from the one mooted before the war under the auspices of Germany—face another problem in the fact that a considerable number of the fragments into which the old Austro-Hungarian Empire split have now become integral parts of countries lying outside the former Austro-Hungarian boundaries.

**Wide Solution Sought**

The present tendency is to work for the wider solution. The Little Entente is the basis from which Premier Hodza of Czechoslovakia himself starts and at its June conference the Little Entente significantly expressed its determination to act as a unit in seeking a solution of Hungary's demand for arms equality, a demand which will be fully satisfied if the tentative agreement reached at Geneva last month goes through as expected. Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria works from the standpoint of using the friendly relations he has established with Czechoslovakia on one side and Hungary on the other to mitigate the long-standing mutual hostility of these two countries for one another.

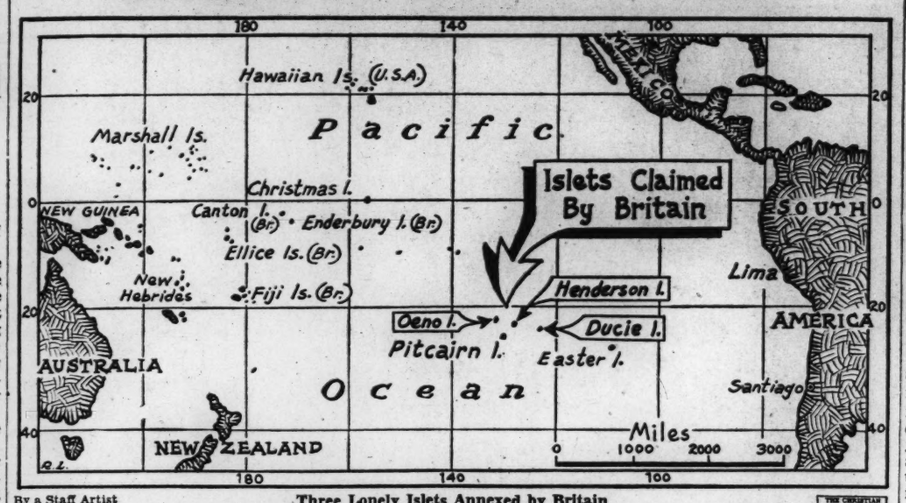
Perhaps the most serious obstacle to the achievement of Mittel-Europa arises from the reversal of fortunes brought about by the World War. Everywhere in Central Europe the top-dog of pre-war days is the under-dog of the post-war period. By the same token the former under-dog is now on top. It is not easy for either of them to forget the very different position he used to occupy.

When to this poignant memory there is added a peculiar propensity on the part of certain great powers to use the differences of the small ones in order to serve their own wholly selfish ends, it might seem impossible for the idea of a Middle European alignment to make any progress whatsoever. But the fact remains that the idea has made some progress and that by all accounts the pace has accelerated during the last few months — particularly since the diplomatic conversations in London during the Coronation festivities.

Whether this development will continue depends on a multitude of unpredictable things. Can, for instance, the rulers of Germany be persuaded that in peace and quietness lie the best hopes of restoring German internal prosperity and external influence? Are the architects of Mittel-Europa aware that their structure must not be aimed against anybody, particularly not against Germany? Are the Hungarians able to forgo the rancor left by the lopping-off of their ancient provinces? Are Hungary's neighbors able to divest themselves of the arrogance of victory over their erstwhile oppressors?

It can only be said today that the answer to all these questions is much nearer being in the affirmative than seemed possible only two short years ago.

# For British Air Bases in the Pacific?




By a Staff Artist — **Three Lonely Islets Annexed by Britain**

These Islands—Henderson, Ducie and Oeno—Are Neighbors to the Romantic Pitcairn Island of Mutiny on the Bounty Fame. They Are Tiny and Uninhabited, but Their Lagoons May One Day Serve as Havens for Seaplanes

# Britain Annexes 3 Pacific Isles

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Annexation of three uninhabited islets near Pitcairn Island was reaffirmed by the British warship Leander on her way from Panama to take up her station in New Zealand waters this summer.

One was Henderson Island, northeast of Pitcairn. This island, two and a half miles wide, is often visited by Pitcairn islanders in search of wood. It is not inhabited, but shows signs of previous occupation. The other islands visited by the Leander are atolls shown on charts as Ducie and Oeno. They have wide fringes of coral reef with lagoons of calm water. They, too, are uninhabited.

In each case the cruiser's carpenter prepared a notice board bearing the assertion: "This island belongs to H. B. M. King George VI. It was visited by H. M. S. Leander on—1937. J. W. Rivett-Carnac, Captain, R. N." The notices were firmly planted and flags hoisted on 20-foot poles.

Possibly the smooth lagoons may before long be used as havens for seaplanes.

# G. O. P. Committee Is Shamed

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The National Republican Club postponed immediate action on a proposal for unreserved endorsement of the mid-term party convention projected by Former President Hoover and others, after hearing a denunciation of the Republican National Committee's "miserable campaign" of 1936 last night.

A resolution to commit the club to the mid-term proposal was offered by Former Representative William S. Bennet by proxy, but Andrew J. Humphrey, a white-haired charter member, objected to "hasty action," and his objection had the effect of sending the matter to the club's national affairs committee.

There was no vote.

The Republican National Committee, which under the Bennet move would have been petitioned to call a convention of the party before the 1938 congressional elections, had no such authority, said Mr. Humphrey.

"For a committee that made such a miserable campaign in 1936," he added such action "would be rather presumptuous."

"Mr. Hoover and Mr. Landon," he said, "are on opposite sides of this question and there is rivalry for control of the next regular convention. We should steer clear at this time of any unreserved action."

There was a brief silence as he finished, and no one arose in support of the Bennet resolution, which in its preamble suggested a mid-term convention "for the formulation of basic principles upon which may be asked the support of all who believe in 'free government, free men and free enterprise.'"

The whole matter was shelved in a matter of four or five minutes.

## Hoover Declares It a Good Speech

*By the Associated Press*

New York, Oct. 20

Former President Hoover was asked today what he thought of Alfred M. Landon's radio address. Here is his comment:

"It was a good speech."

His secretary, Lawrence Richey, through whom the five-word statement was made, said Mr. Hoover would not elaborate.

Mr. Landon has been reported cool to Mr. Hoover's mid-term Republican conventions idea.

# Landon Evaluates Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

of the New Deal while vigorously attacking one-man rule and the execution of the plans is characteristic of the first part of his drive for the presidency in 1936, when many observers felt he was making his strongest bid for office. Later on in 1936 the Landon attack shifted to an unmitigated denunciation in a change of tactics frequently ascribed to the advice of John D. N. Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, and shown to have been unavailing in the outcome.

In the present instance, the willingness of Mr. Landon to say that he was originally "in sincere sympathy and agreement with many of the purposes set forth" is felt to enhance the effect of his attack on the execution of these plans as exemplified in NRA, social security, relief, taxes, and the Wagner Act. Undoubtedly the sharpest declaration in the speech was the charge that Mr. Roosevelt is "a changed man," and the ominous charge that "power feeds on power—today, just as it did in the days of Julius Caesar."

The Landon attack on Mr. Roosevelt's co-operation with other powers in an effort to curb Japan is considered here an obvious effort to mobilize isolationist sentiment against the President, particularly that powerful element in the Midwest which would eschew all dealings with foreign countries.

The difficulty with making this a partisan issue, however, is the fact of its support from such a man as Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, and of similar Republican leaders. From the point of view of party strategy it is self-evident that Mr. Landon was attempting to mobilize as much discontent and dissatisfaction with the New Deal as he could on the broadest possible grounds.

To do this it was necessary to phrase his attack for the most part in general terms. At the same time the Republican leader refrained from making any specific party proposals of his own which might be used as a basis for democratic retort.

For the immediate purpose of rousing and mobilizing anti-New Deal sentiment to the greatest degree this is evidently the strategy indicated by the occasion and is characteristic of American politics, but from the long-run point of view it is the very absence of a practical Republican platform that is felt, as much as anything, to weaken the opposition and make it difficult to increase its congressional membership. A mid-term Republican conference might remedy this existing lack, however, and implement the dissatisfaction forcibly expressed by Mr. Landon.

# No Official Boycott Indicated

(Continued from Page 1)

Senator Raoul Dandurand, a member of that committee, cast no vote.

From the floor of the assembly Senator Dandurand voted with the majority of the delegates in favor of the resolution but only after conferring with Mr. King. He explained his failure to vote in the committee by saying that he was without instructions.

**Mr. King Silent**

When Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain expressed his approval of the stand taken by President Roosevelt in his Chicago speech, Mr. King remained silent. When the Trades and Labor Congress asked for a boycott of Japanese goods that silence was not broken. Nor has he since overcome his reluctance to take a stand on foreign affairs by explaining the Dominion's position.

While there is a large body of public opinion in favor of the proposed boycott there is another large group which regards it as "theatrical" and bound to be ineffectual. It has been pointed out that hundreds of Canadian merchants would stand to lose heavily for they have thousands of dollars invested in Japanese goods for the Christmas trade. These goods are bought and paid for and will have no effect upon Japan's economic welfare if they are left unsold.

It also has been pointed out that Canada buys approximately $2,500,000 in goods from Japan and sells her over $10,000,000 worth. A boycott would probably be followed by retaliatory measures and the loss of trade in lumber, wheat, flour and other commodities.

**Trade in War Supplies**

The fact that the export of raw materials, especially those used in manufacture of war munitions from Canada to Japan increased sharply during the last year suggests that the Dominion does possess an economic weapon which could be made powerful and effective through the use of sanctions.

The following table shows how these exports rose in the past year.

| | 1936 | 1937 |
|---|---|---|
| Nickel | $631,000 | $2,006,000 |
| Zinc | 713,000 | 1,055,000 |
| Asbestos | 704,000 | 884,000 |
| Lead | 2,149,000 | 3,976,000 |
| Scrap Iron | 324,000 | 673,000 |
| Wheat | 2,903,000 | 4,844,000 |
| Flour | 664,000 | 1,101,000 |

But the imposition of an embargo on exports is an act which would come only with the virtual declaration of war between the two nations, some observers believe. There is reluctance on the part of the government to commit itself to such drastic action and behind that is the unwillingness of business men to lose Japanese trade.

# McNinch Stirs New FCC Storm As He Bars Payne

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Frank R. McNinch, the diminutive "new broom" whom President Roosevelt installed in the Federal Communications Commission to clean up strongly-suspected disorder and avert thereby a threatened senatorial investigation, makes the headlines again today.

Having just four days ago defied some of the most powerful political influences in Washington by throwing three $7500-a-year divisional directors of the commission out of jobs, he yesterday sprang another surprise by causing the disqualification of a member of the commission itself from sitting in a case before it.

George Henry Payne, a so-called "New Deal Republican" and also one of the most outspoken anti-monopolist members of the commission, was the one concerned. And what happened to him came as a surprise.

The commission met to hear a case against two lawyers for disbarment. The lawyers are elsewhere representing the radio news magazine Broadcasting, which is being sued by Commissioner Payne on grounds of libel. The defense in the disbarment proceedings contended that Commissioner Payne had himself been responsible for the action against the two yawyers out of spite for their taking up the defense in the libel suit; that he was therefore prejudiced against the two lawyers; and that he should be disqualified from sitting in the case.

Mr. Payne himself promptly jumped to his feet and announced that he would certainly not step aside. Chairman McNinch quietly asked Mr. Payne if his remarks constituted a refusal to disqualify himself and received a sharp and vigorours affirmative. Mr. McNinch calmly then called on the defending counsel to submit his petition for disqualification. The upshot was a vote of five members of the commission to disqualify Mr. Payne from sitting in the particular disbarment case.

While the incident does not carry quite the same implication as last week's dismissal of three heavily-backed employees, since Mr. Payne is a notable liberal member of the group, it further indicates Mr. McNinch's determination to push his housecleaning through regardless of trouble in the process with any of the existing members. He apparently has precipitated a breach within the commission.

Broadcasting, a trade paper which reflects the viewpoint of the broadcasting companies, attacked Mr. Payne in an editorial last October. He filed suit in November. Shortly after, it is alleged by the defense, he instigated the disbarment proceedings against the two lawyers who had undertaken the defense in the libel suit.

# Johnson Pleads For Restoration Of '32 New Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, replying by radio to former Governor Alfred M. Landon's speech last night, declared the Kansan's diagnosis of the national scene was "no more convincing than in 1936."

In a characteristic utterance, bristling with picturesque phrases, the former national recovery administrator pleaded for "the middle way" and the restoration of "the new deal of '32."

Criticizing both "red radicals" and "rabid reactionaires," he said:

"This great middle class country is a nation of the middle way, it is neither red radical nor tory conservative, neither communist nor fascist.

"It is a business country, humane, democratic, and abreast of the progress of the world. It is a middle way country and through one great party or the other that way will prevail, not because any politican planned it that way, but because we are still a democracy and both political parties and political leaders must still follow and can never in the end either fool or force public opinion.

"They merely reflect it, and popular opinion in this country will not long permit any force to lead it either into any red morass of destruction on the ultimate left, or any tory ice floe and death by freezing on the extreme right."

## British Liberals Urge Trade Pact With U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP) — The executive committee of the British Liberal Party last night adopted a resolution urging Great Britain "to make all sacrifices necessary to conclusion of an Anglo-American trade agreement."

The resolution said, "Every day's delay in concluding a satisfactory trade agreement with the United States is decreasing the chances of co-operation in a much wider field with the Government of that country—on such co-operation the peace of the world may in the last resort depend."

# Vatican Issue in Yugoslavia Withdrawn by Stoyadinovitch

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 20 (AP)—Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch withdrew the church issue from politics today by announcing submission of a Vatican-Yugoslav concordat to the Senate had been deferred indefinitely.

There had been prolonged controversy between the Government and the Yugoslav Orthodox Church over ratification of this proposed concordat with the Roman Cathalic Church. Demonstrations and riots caused serious national turmoil after the Chamber of Deputies endorsed the concordat last summer.

## Roman Catholic Pact Held Political Issue Rather Than Religious

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 20—The concordat with the Roman Catholic Church—which brought the Stoyadinovitch Government into the severest turmoil of recent Yugoslav history—must be regarded as essentially a political, rather than a religious, issue.

The decision of Premier Stoyadinovitch to drop the concordat, for the present at least, may come in time to save his regime from the extreme political difficulties in which it has been embroiled. For the concordat issue has been one of the focal points in an opposition to the present government which has gravely reduced the basis of both its popular and political support.

The political mysteries surrounding the concordat are somewhat explained by its origin. It was originally initiated by the late King Alexander in 1922. Unable to control the Roman Catholic Croats, Alexander adopted the policy of "divide and rule."

**Major Effort of King**

His effort was to act favorably to the Church, while acting vigorously against the leaders of the Croat Roman Catholic Party. The initiation of the concordat with the Vatican was one of his major efforts at conciliation with the Holy See. Many observers, however, doubt whether King Alexander intended to bring the concordat to an actual conclusion. The negotiations lapsed for a period following the King's assassination.

The concordat was revived by the Stoyadinovitch Government this summer and was forced through the Chamber of Deputies, July 24. It was vigorously opposed by the Serbian Orthodox population, as well as by the Orthodox Catholic Church which threatened to excommunicate members of the Cabinet and Deputies who had voted favorably on the concordat.

The Serbian objection was based essentially on the contention that the concordat provided the Roman Catholic Church with a preferential position in contrast to that of the other religious bodies whose relationships with Yugoslavia are legally established.

The concordat with the Vatican provided for special rights of ecclesiastics in judicial procedure, for Roman Catholic education of children born out of mixed marriages even if the Roman Catholic parent was subsequently converted to orthodoxy, for the right of exclusive religious instruction in schools where Roman Catholics hold the majority and relative rights where they were in the minority. One of the most important provisions is the opening of the whole country to Roman Catholic monastic and other clerical orders.

It is apparent that the Stoyadinovitch Government expected that concessions of this kind would prove acceptable to the Croat groups which initially were reserved on the issue. The Croat leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, in August, however, characterized the concordat as "unnecessary." Thus a major opposition against the concessions to the Vatican were created—emphasized by political riots which during the summer months assumed difficult proportions.

It is regarded as the most logical explanation of the concordat that it was sponsored by the Stoyadinovitch Government at the instance of the Slovene Clericals. This group was one of the free coalition parties which formed the Serbian Radical Union that placed the Stoyadinovitch Government in power two and a half years ago. It is believed by many that ratification of the concordat was one of the principal conditions of the Roman Catholic Slovenes' agreement to enter into the government.

If this be accurate, observers here anticipate that the decision of the Government to withdraw the effort for legislative sanction for the concordat may produce new complications with the Slovenes while serving to placate the political opposition in Serbian and Croat quarters.

## Flood of Telegrams Congratulates Landon

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 19 (AP)—Congratulatory long-distance telephone calls and telegrams streamed into the office of Alfred M. Landon, 1936 Republican nominee for President, following his radio appeal last night to voters of his party and other anti-administration factions to unite against Roosevelt policies.

The first call, less than four minutes after his broadcast ended, was from his former home city, Independence, Kan., the second from New York City, the third from Chicago, the fourth from a Topeka listener, the fifth from a man in New Jersey.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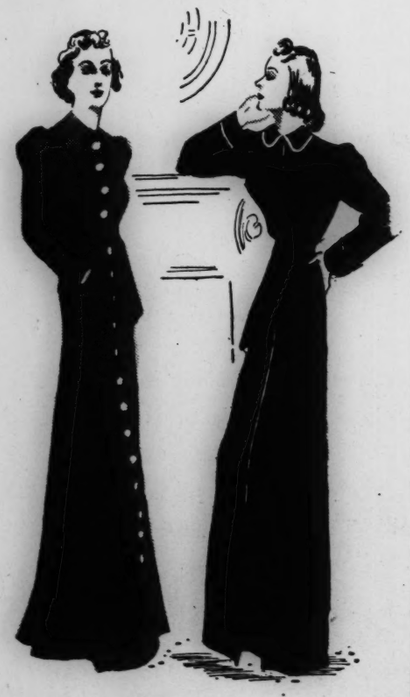

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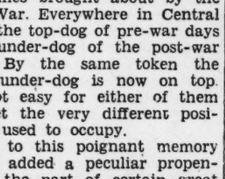

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# Drive for Intelligent Voting Spurs N. Y. Council Campaign; How to Use 'P. R.' Ballot Told

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—New York City voters today are under intensive urging by civic and progressive forces to make the compact City Council they will elect on Nov. 2 to supplant the cumbersome machine-dominated Board of Aldermen, a body as advanced in legislative ideals as it will be new in names and faces. Systematic mass education among the nearly 2,500,000 citizens enrolled for the 1937 mayoralty poll has become the order of the final days of the city campaign.

The objective is "intelligent" use of the new electoral weapon of proportional representation voting that will produce the council. To this end citizens are being impressed by the fact that "P. R.," as it is called, not only is interesting and important pioneering in municipal nonpartisanship, but a real challenge to those concerned in civic advance, since it puts at their command a means to make their lawmaking body strikingly reflect the revolution in city management that came with the Fiorello H. LaGuardia mayoralty in 1933.

In the forefront of the campaign of the independents is the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee, which has endorsed a councilmanic slate and today had opened a campaign for its election with a plea by Thomas D. Thacher, chairman of the drafters of the new city charter that was approved in a referendum last fall. Simultaneously, the Citizens' Union has made available at news and bookstands and its own offices a 25-cent handbook on "Proportional Representation—the Key to Democracy," with a foreword by Samuel Seabury, whose city-wide inquiry four years ago initiated the movement which broke the Tammany grip on City Hall.

Mr. Thacher's plea stressed that it was but necessary to view the present Board of Aldermen, all save three of whose 65 members are organization Democrats, to visualize the weapon the new voting system offers to free municipal legislation from machine dictation. Wherever "P. R." had been used, he declared, it had "impaired the control of machine politics and strengthened the power of the independent voter."

**How to Vote Under "P. R."**

Equipped with the list of candidates he wanted elected, he continued, the voter had only to number them with numerals in the order of preference. He will vote under a borough-wide basis instead of by the old Aldermanic district system when the Democratic organization always emerged in preponderant majority, since it prevailed in almost every district. The new system insures that every considerable element in the city—each 75,000 like-minded voters may elect one councilman whom they all support and who will represent all of them—may have its own spokesman.

The candidates who have the backing of the Non-Partisan Citizens Committee, are:

Manhattan: Joseph C. Baldwin 3d, S. John Block, Edward Corsi, Thomas J. Curran, Frances W. Deutsch, John H. Johnson, Chase Mellen Jr., John G. L. Molloy, Seymour Quel, Jesse S. Raphael, William Jay Schieffelin, Mary K. Simkhovitch, Robert K. Straus, B. Charney Vladeck.

Brooklyn: Andrew R. Armstrong, Sigurd J. Arnesen, Joseph F. Cox, Genevieve B. Earle, Louis Hollander, Samson Inselbuch, Louis E. Isnardi, Harry W. Laidler, Milton Sarner, Abner C. Surpless.

Bronx: Frank S. Hackett, Salvatore Ninfo, Michael J. Quill, Charles Rubinstein.

Queens: Charles Belous, Joseph A. Marck, Rachel Nichols Williams.

**240 Running for 30 Places**

This, of course, will represent only a fraction of the names on the councilmanic paper ballot, since 240 persons—105 in Brooklyn alone—are standing in the five boroughs for election to a body to which at the most 30 can be elected. It constitutes in each borough, however, the number it is estimated may be chosen from these five units, respectively.

Moreover it exemplifies the new type of citizen willing to serve in such names as Robert K. Straus, son of a distinguished New York family; William Jay Schieffelin, veteran of civic reform through the Citizens' Union; Mary K. Simkhovitch, nationally known in the social welfare field; Edward Corsi, one-time Commissioner of Immigration and now Deputy Commissioner of Welfare; Frances W. Deutsch, wife of the late Fusion Aldermanic President; John G. L. Molloy and Seymour B. Quel, assistant corporation counsels in the Fusion mayoralty; Andrew W. Armstrong, Printing Pressmen's Union head; Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers' Union, and Louis Hollander, a founder of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The Citizens' Union handbook is a manual on the purpose and operation of "P. R." with a resume of its operation in other American cities and abroad. Mr. Seabury's preface defines the new system as breaking "the monopoly of the party machine by recognizing the political rights of the voters in proportion to their numbers."

"It secures independence of choice to every individual voter," he continues, "emancipates him from being required to vote for the candidate of one or two political machines, accords representation to minority groups, . . . allows full opportunity for political parties to function but . . . insures the equitable division of political power.

"As far as the voter is concerned, P. R. is simplicity itself. It requires of the elector no more than that he shall indicate his favorite candidates in the order of his preference . . . In this way, P. R. prevents the wasting of votes and gives effect to every vote to which it is possible to give effect."

## *Adds to Charm of Southern City*

**Palm Entrance to City Park**

**New Orleans, With the Aid of Federal Funds, Has Planted 100,000 Trees on Reclaimed Swamp Land to Enlarge Its Beautiful City Park**

# *WPA Plants 100,000 Trees to Change Dismal New Orleans Swamp Into Park*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW ORLEANS, La.,—More than 100,000 trees have been planted in the extension of New Orleans' City Park on the 1100-acre swamp in which alligators were hunted even after its purchase by the city for a park in the boom days. This extension of the playground reaches to the 2000-acre beautification project on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, built upon mud pumped behind a seawall from the bottom of the lake. Both are WPA projects, their cost, so far, running into several million dollars.

The tree planting is the most extensive ever undertaken in the South, except in restoration areas and on CCC jobs. Formerly, this area was covered with a dense growth of cypress. This timber was cut more than a generation ago, and the land was covered by a jungle growth so thick that one could enter it only in the cracks left by animal trails. When the underbrush was cut away, only a few small cypress trees were left.

Through a large section of the park, lagoons were cut, and the soil was used for raising the level of the land from one to six feet. This met the drainage requirements, but the area in question was as flat as a pancake, but landscape architects have created, by the use of trees, lagoons and gardens, a park of astonishing and increasing beauty.

Ever since the beautification began, 600 magnolia trees a year have been planted. They are in clusters and in avenues, many trees deep. Plumes of loblolly pines wave from 15,000 seedlings, and the feathery branches of 1200 small cypress trees, raised in the park nurseries, perfume the air. Elms, live oaks, palms, hackberries, sassafras, willows and other kinds of trees by the thousands are fast turning this bare area into a woodland bower.

Sa rapidly do the climate and soil of New Orleans bring plant life to maturity that the new park is almost as beautiful as the old, with its mighty, moss-hung live oaks.

# Wilentz Appoints Dixon to Present N. J. Inquiry Data

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20—Appointment by Attorney General David T. Wilentz of Warren Dixon Jr. as special assistant attorney general to present to the Essex County Grand Jury the results of his investigation of Newark municipal affairs was announced here today.

Mr. Dixon, who may call witnesses and unfold the entire picture as he sees it to the jurymen, said he would go before Justice Charles W. Parker of the New Jersey Supreme Court, under whose authority he made his inquiry, and ask that the cost of the investigation be charged against the city. This, exclusive of fees for Mr. Dixon and his assistants, amounted to $24,975.05, he reported. In addition he will ask "reasonable compensation" for himself and his assistants, William K. Flanagan, Harold A. Price and Andrew J. Steelman.

The appointment of Mr. Dixon as special assistant attorney general followed recommendations to Mr. Wilentz by William Wachenfeld, Essex County prosecutor, that the attorney general take jurisdiction in the case. Justice Parker joined in the recommendation and favored giving the assignment to Mr. Dixon. While Mr. Wilentz held that no one connected with the investigation should serve as prosecutor, either in presenting the case to the grand jury or in trials, if indictments were returned, he said that because of the time element involved and on the request of Justice Parker, he was willing to name Mr. Dixon.

"The officials and others who have been investigated have charged that Mr. Dixon is unfair; that his report is not supported by the evidence and that his conclusions are unjust," Mr. Wilentz said. "Only because of the time element and the request of Mr. Justice Parker do I forego my judgment and I am, therefore, naming Mr. Dixon."

The statute of limitations bars criminal prosecution if the present grand jury does not return indictments.

Three Newark officials and two one-time members of the city commission were named in the report by Mr. Dixon following his investigation. They were Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein, Commissioner Pearce R. Franklin, Commissioner Michael P. Duffy, Anthony F. Minisi, and Reginald C. S. Parnell. Mr. Minisi and Mr. Parnell were formerly members of the commission but were defeated at the last election. The two new members of the commission who succeeded them, Joseph M. Byrne Jr., and Vincent J. Murphy, were not mentioned in the report.

# Oklahoma Oil Wells Under Martial Law

*By the Associated Press*

Labor news in brief:

**Ardmore, Okla.:** Three companies of national guardsmen patrolled ten leases of the Jones Oil Company near Healdton today, where more than 200 oil union workers had shut in 60 wells.

Gov. E. W. Marland placed the strike-bound area under martial law after Sheriff Floyd Randolph said he could "no longer handle the situation."

The union is a C. I. O. affiliate.

A. J. Shindler, Healdton C. I. O. organizer, and other C. I. O. workers were cited for contempt late yesterday by District Judge John B. Ogden on charges that 10 union pickets ignored a court order restricting picketing.

Maurice Daly, state director of the union, said the dispute followed the discharge of 10 union workers.

**Tampa, Fla.:** Steamship officials and union leaders called a conference here today to discuss the five-day-old strike by approximately 8000 members of the International Longshoremen's Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

V. E. Townsend, southern representative of the international, said he would have "definite proposals to lay before steamship men."

More than 30 steamships were reported held idle in ports between Wilmington, N. C., and Tampa.

Arrests in connection with waterfront disturbances were made since the strike started in Miami and Charleston. Twenty-five men were taken into custody in the Florida city, and 19 were released later. Four were arrested in Charleston. There has been no violence.

Four steamship lines operating coastwise services out of Boston, Mass., announced embargoes on Florida-bound freight. Two of the companies said they were canceling all services. The latter were the Ocean Steamship Company, also known as the Savannah Line, and the Clyde-Mallory Line.

**New York:** A contract calling for wage increases of 10 and 15 cents per hour for pier workers has been placed before operators of coastwise ship lines from North Atlantic ports.

The increases would be effective with expiration Oct. 31 of the present agreement which provides 90 cents per hour for regular time and $1.35 for overtime.

The new demands were given to the operators at a conference yesterday, and were accompanied by an offer from Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, to help plead for higher freight rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission if such action were necessary to obtain the new scale.

The operators asked a few days to consider the demands.

The requested wages of $1 and $1.50 per hour would be 5 and 10 cents per hour less than agreed upon for longshoremen on piers of the deepwater lines in a contract signed two weeks ago.

**San Francisco:** The Circuit Court of Appeals denied an appeal of the National Labor Relations Board, seeking an order requiring the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company to reinstate five men who lost their jobs as a result of the 1935 strike.

Sixty-nine men struck and 64 were reinstated. The company claimed the five failed to apply for reinstatement until after others had sought the jobs.

The court refused to enforce the order at the first request and reiterated its contention today.

# Strike Curbs Boston Shipping

BOSTON, Oct. 20—Shipping service between Boston and South Atlantic coastal ports was curtailed today as a result of a strike of 8000 longshoremen which began Sunday in ports from the Carolinas southward.

Two lines suspended operations entirely, pending settlement of the strike, and two others announced they would accept no more freight for southern ports.

By their action, Boston was cut off from sea connection with Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., and service to other coastal ports was reduced in frequency.

**Official Protests**

A protest against this action was voiced by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, who asked Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts to call an immediate conference to induce the lines to restore service.

The action was said by shipping men to have been made necessary by inability to load or unload freight at ports affected by the strike. Several craft are tied up in those cities, unable to discharge cargoes.

Cities in which members of the International Longshoremen's Association have struck include Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fort Pierce, Port Everglades, Miami and Tampa, Fla. The longshoremen, headed by Joseph P. Ryan, of New York City, are asking higher wages, shorter hours and extra pay for overtime work.

The Clyde-Mallory and Savannah Lines suspended service from Boston entirely. The former operates to Charleston, Jacksonville, Miami, Key West, Tampa, Fla., and Galveston, Texas. The latter operates to Savannah.

Lines which placed a voluntary embargo on freight from here for strike-affected ports were the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company and the Mooremack Gulf Line. The M. & M. operates to Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, where freight is sometimes transshipped for points further down the coast. The M. & M. agreed to accept freight for transshipment by rail, but not by sea. The Mooremack Line operates from Boston to Gulf ports, stopping at Miami and Tampa.

# Pay-Hour Survey Made in N. Y.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Wage and hour conditions in 3500 New York City places of employment are being surveyed today by the Merchants' Association here in an effort to obtain statistical information for use in connection with labor legislation to be considered at the next session of Congress.

Business firms have been asked to submit data concerning the number of persons employed, hours of work, busy and slow season schedules, conditions in effect for salaried employees and the situation with respect to overtime.

**Wages Bill Studied**

"When the Black-Connery Wages and Hours bill was pending in the last Congress, the Merchants' Association studied that bill and found that unless amended the effects on industry might be intolerable," said S. C. Mead, secretary. "It seemed an impossible task had been imposed upon the Labor Board. In view of the recent statement of the President, however, it has become apparent this legislation is to be pushed and it is likely some form of government regulation and control will be enacted."

If useful information is available regarding industrial employment, a constructive influence may be exerted on the proposed legislation, according to Mr. Mead.

**Definite Results Sought**

"The Merchant's Association believes that if constructive legislation is to be obtained it must be based on an accurate knowledge of existing conditions," he said. "We should know how many persons will be affected if any board receives authority to fix a minimum wage and a maximum working week.

"The questionnaire we have sent out is intended to indicate the actual situation in New York city and we believe that when we have obtained the information we will be in a position to back effectively whatever constructive suggestions we may make with regard to any bill that may be introduced in the special session."

# Savings Bank Life Insurance Making History in Bay State

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BOSTON, Oct. 20—Savings bank life insurance, Massachusetts' gift to residents eager to obtain insurance at rock bottom cost, is celebrating its 30th anniversary, while the eyes of several interested states are upon the system which extends premium savings of 25 to 50 per cent to the holders of its more than 150,000 policies.

This system, which has become a $133,000,000 business in its 30 years, looms large in record of its founder, Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis, the United States Supreme Court's great liberal.

So successful has been the record of savings bank life insurance that laws modeled after the Massachusetts statute have been proposed in Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and other states. Only this year the Connecticut Senate passed such a bill, but the House sidetracked it in the rush of last-minute legislation.

**Opposition to Plan**

The savings bank insurance system would have spread more rapidly throughout the country but for the opposition of private insurance companies, Judd Dewey, deputy state commissioner of savings bank life insurance, administrative officer of the system, declared.

Of course, it is only fair to say that the private life insurance companies who are getting the major portion of the business in this as well as other states are not now so much perturbed by the entry of savings bank life insurance into the field as formerly.

The private companies are getting their volume largely from those who can afford to carry more than the $1000 which is the limit permitted to be written by any one savings bank on any one individual.

**Advantages Cited**

Then, too, where each happens to be competing for the policy of the low-paid worker, the private concerns call attention to such points in their favor not afforded by the savings bank policy as provisions for the waiver of premium for disability, payment without additional cost for persons who pass on outside the State where the policy is written.

Furthermore, more substantial dividends are claimed by the private companies. The proponents for the latter also note that only 24 out of 193 savings banks have deemed it desirable or profitable to carry insurance business.

On the other hand Mr. Dewey, who has been closely connected with the savings bank insurance system since 1916 when he became its counsel, presented examples of the low cost of savings insurance.

He pointed to a case in which a family was paying $2.48 a week for $1917 worth of industrial, or weekly payment, insurance. This same family changed over to savings bank life insurance and for $2.38 a week protection totaling $6104 under more liberal policies was obtained.

Another person was paying 25 cents a week for $250 worth of weekly premium insurance, while through the savings bank plan he was able to obtain the same amount of protection for 23 cents a month, Mr. Dewey explained.

Inasmuch as it is the small wage earner class which ordinarily buys the weekly premium insurance which provides protection for $500 or less, the savings bank like insurance plan devotes its main effort to the extension of adequate insurance protection to the small wage earner at low prices, Mr. Dewey said.

"No pressure is used to force a person to buy savings bank life insurance," Mr. Dewey explained. "It is all 'over-the-counter' insurance, that is, the person must apply by mail or go to a bank or to employer agencies to apply for it. No agents sell the policy. Thus no agency fees are charged against the system. Therein lies the greatest portion of the savings which result in lower premium rates to the policyholder."

Mr. Dewey explained that private companies spend large amounts to obtain new business and the necessary expense tends to increase the premium cost.

All expenses incurred in writing savings bank insurance and administering the system for 1935 totaled 5.10 per cent of premium income, Mr. Dewey reported. Private company expense for weekly premium business was 24.74 per cent and for other insurance 13.67 per cent.

That the system is popular is attested by the fact that on May 31, 1937, a total of 149,238 policies for insurance amounting to $132,687,541 was outstanding. And its popularity is gaining rapidly.

Since January approximately 12,000 new policies have been written, within 500 of the total increase in the entire year of 1936. The present rate of increase is approximately 2000 new policies a month.

**Rapid Growth Cited**

In view of the rapid growth of the savings bank life insurance system in the last 17 years in particular, in which it rose from a $15,000,000 business in 1920 to a $133,000,000 organization in 1937, many present observers marvel that the law escaped defeat at the hands of opposition interests.

Perhaps the major reason is that Justice Brandeis, one of the foremost insurance authorities in the nation, presented his plan at a most opportune time.

Justice Brandeis, as a Boston attorney, still 10 years removed from the Supreme Court bench, had as his purpose when he presented his plan the furnishing of "insurance upon proper terms to those who want it and can carry it—an institution which will recognize that the best method of increasing the demand for life insurance is not eloquent, persistent persuasion, . . . but is to furnish a good article at a low price."

# LaGuardia Bars Party Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

Mahoney, who was formerly his law partner, and, like him, a Tammany Democrat from the start of his activity in politics.

**More Speeches by Wagner**

Senator Wagner will remain in the Mahoney drive, he announced, pledging himself to three more speeches, for which he fixed the dates of Oct. 28 and 29 and Nov. 1, the eve of election day. Senator Wagner's long championship of labor legislation in New York State and Washington is counted on by the organization to bolster Mr. Mahoney's appeals for the labor vote.

Mr. Mahoney was long counsel of the state Federation of Labor, but these forces have officially entered the political arena for the first time this year to fight for the return of Mayor LaGuardia, and, in addition, the Mayor has the militant backing of the American Labor Party, recognizedly a factor of major import to the outcome.

To offset this strong LaGuardia labor front, the Mahoney supporters have attached to their camp an "American Federation of Labor Affiliates Committee," and a "Trades Union Party" of almost overnight formation, which they believe the presence of Senator Wagner importantly authenticates.

The Mayor struck out at this strategy before a meeting of 3000 garment workers last night with a request that all from shops and factories in the audience raise their hands. Every person there was a union member, and all hands went up.

**Calls "Labor" Meeting a Fake**

"There are a few people in New York City at this time who would give everything to come to a real labor meeting," the Mayor said. "Last night there was a fake meeting at Cooper Union. They went to the back rooms of the Tammany clubs to get people to go to it. I challenge any one who was at that meeting to name any respectable, bona fide labor leader who attended it. There wasn't one.

"Can you imagine the humiliation of having some little, irresponsible, grafting, corrupt political boss tell you what meeting to go to and what to say? And they call themselves leaders. I have been in Congress 14 years; I have served in city office, in state office and on federal commissions. No political boss ever told me whom I had to support or whom I had to vote for."

Aside from urging the election of his nonpartisan ticket, the Mayor is driving hard to clarify citizen thought on the proportional representation method of voting to be inaugurated under the new charter this election to set up a city council. Today in this connection he was broadcasting a Court of Appeals ruling yesterday that "P. R." vote-counters must qualify in a non-competitive examination under Municipal Civil Service Commission auspices.

Mr. Mahoney meanwhile continued his campaign with the declaration that in all his 30 years in public life no one had ever challenged his integrity: that he hated grafters, and that, as for being a member of Tammany Hall, so were Senator Wagner, and Alfred E. Smith, "Tammany men."

"We can't help that," he continued; "we grew up in it. But we fight to keep it clean.

"I hate all kinds of grafters, but a Democratic grafter 10,000 times more than a Republican one, because the Democratic grafter is a discredit to his party."

# Firestone Tire Buys Big Plant In Fall River

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 20—The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company today announced acquisition of the extensive plant and shipping facilities of the American Printing Company. Production of latex products will be started as soon as machinery can be installed, according to Henry C. Miller of Akron, Ohio, representing the Firestone concern.

Purchase price of the seven factory buildings and some 7000 feet on Mount Hope Bay was not disclosed, but the properties appear on Fall River assessment rolls at more than $1,000,0000.

Mr. Miller said he expected actual title to pass to the Firestone Company about Nov. 1 and that preparation of the plant would immediately follow. He spoke in promising terms of the future of latex making in Fall River, hazarding the opinion that present plant facilities may have to be extended to take care of production.

Fall River officials, including Mayor Alexander C. Murray, were jubilant when informed the negotiations, which have been in progress for some months, had been completed.

Their jubilation was not dimmed by the fact that just a year ago their hopes were falsely raised by reports that the Celanese Corporation of America had purchased the plant. These reports were based on preliminary negotiations, but later the actual transfer was held up and finally the celanese firm dropped their projected Fall River venture.


# THE KATYDID SOUNDS TAPS

**STOP your car in open country one of these nights while fireflies still twinkle and the orchestra of insects is in its last wild frenzy. Perhaps you'll hear a new musician tuning up: "Katy did! . . . Katy didn't!" A week later when others are muted by the sudden chill of night, this lone fiddler's notes will multiply into a loud and rousing threnody:**

**"KATY DID! . . . KATY DIDN'T!"**

**And what is this to you? "Six weeks after the first katydid comes the frost!"**

**How will you make the most of the months ahead? . . . Have you thought how fully the advertisements tell the story of your needs? Here, in the pages of The Christian Science Monitor, styles originate and coming events are clearly shown. Here are things new and important for the home, for personal use, for business. Depend upon advertising to think in advance for you . . . to save you money and energy, and keep you abreast of the times. Winter's ahead . . . but advertising has foreseen its coming!**

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Woman's 'Crowning Glory' in the Latest Mode

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## Is Your Hair Becoming?

### Well-Known Designer Explains the Latest Styles

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Perhaps your hair really is becoming that way. Or your friends may like it that way because . . well, they can't remember ever having seen it any other way and they like what they are used to. But this scarcely proves that another style of coiffure might not be equally becoming or even more so. Indeed your friends may find they prefer to see your face framed in a different way if you give them an opportunity to choose.

**Part of Silhouette**

Hair may still be considered a woman's crowning glory, as one hairdresser recently told a client. But with this difference: No longer is it admired simply for its own beauty of color and texture, regardless of the line it assumes in the complete silhouette. Rather it is the moulding of the hair in relation to the head, the face, and the entire silhouette that matters.

The bob lends itself to a variety and type of treatment that was impossible in the days when a woman's pride and glory was a length of hair that could be sat upon. Short tresses are more tractable. They are easily divisible into sections that may be curled, waved, or drawn straight as the need may be, and it is amazing what can be done with them to modify the appearance of one's face. The effect of high cheek bones may be counterbalanced, a round face may be made to appear longer, and a long, thin face, fuller—all by the skillful manipulation of a few short locks.

**Styles Change**

Styles in hairdress change from season to season as much as do fashions in dress. For instance, the trend at the moment is up and off the neck and the face, according to M. Paul, stylist for Charles of the Ritz. M. Paul is in his second week of a fortnight's stay in Boston, where he is keeping a series of appointments at their salon in the Ritz-Carlton. "The hair is much shorter than last year," he said in an interview. The so-called page-boy coiffure, so popular last season, is, in his opinion, definitely taboo. Hair swept softly back from the temples and brushed up from the nape of the neck in the pompadour line and coiled in soft ringlets on the top of the head is the most up-to-the-minute evening coiffure that M. Paul had to offer. A more conservative mode for daytime wear showed the curls drawn further down to give a softer line under the hat.

Again as in dress, extremes of fashion are seldom becoming to the majority of people. The extremes of coiffure are, therefore, modified or exaggerated by the able designer to solve the particular problems presented by the face and figure of a client.

For instance, as M. Paul proceeded to demonstrate, in the case of a tall girl whose face was rather long, such a coiffure must be modified to be becoming. Whereas the upsweeping style would conveniently give height to a round head and face, the features of this girl require a frame of hair built lower and fuller around the temples in order to subtract from the length of the face. Yet she could still have the line carried up and off the back of her neck to conform to the current mode.

**Should Express Individuality**

Coiffures should express the individuality of the wearer in the same manner as do her clothes. But to be individual does not mean that one must depart so far from the prevailing style as to look queer. If one is to be well groomed, the hair should fit easily into the chosen silhouette. If, instead, it draws attention to itself as a startling contrast to the rest of the silhouette, it is not doing for the wearer what it should.

With deft movements of fingers and comb M. Paul manipulated the hair to produce different effects on a given face. Always the hair should act as an appropriate frame, he said. Take a long, thin face, for instance. The stylist's problem is to round out the contour. The round head and face, on the other hand, should be made to appear longer, an effect which may be achieved by sweeping the hair up in a pompadour line and adding height with soft curls on top rather than at the sides of the head.

**Eliminating Curls**

For a face with high and prominent cheek bones, M. Paul's advice as to the appropriate coiffure is, "Keep it sleek. Do not emphasize the width of the cheek by bringing the hair forward within a low, wide line." For the middle-aged woman of short and broad proportions M. Paul would eliminate curls altogether. A soft wave with perhaps a swirl at the back is usually far more becoming to such figures, he said. "Mostly their curls seldom look right," he added, "and curls out of place on their heads look worse than curls out of place on more youthful figures."

To those who can afford to go regularly to a good hairdresser, coiffures present little difficulty, but for those whose visits must be rare, more time and individual study is required to achieve comparable results. A study of the photographs of stylist's models is helpful, while there are books with drawings that will help you analyze your own features to decide what lines should be played up and what toned down. Some women whose budgets do not permit weekly or fortnightly sessions in a beauty salon find it a good investment, one worth saving for, to go to a really first-class stylist once in six months or so. From one such visit they not only get a good haircut, which is the basis of a successful coiffure, but they get ideas in style and hints in technique which enable them to keep their hair at once individual and smart. Armed with comb, brush and bobby pins, much can be achieved by a little experimenting with the latest lines. ALICE MYERS

De Napoli, Paul D'Ome—
Courtesy of Charles of the Ritz

**Upper Left—Hair Swept Softly Back From the Temples and Up From the Nape of the Neck in a Pompadour Line, With Curls Piled on Top of the Head, Characterize This as One of the Latest Coiffures for Formal Evening Wear. With This Particular Coiffure the Wearer Can Comb the Curls Downward to Give a Softer Line Under the Daytime Hat. Upper Right — Another Off-the-Face Evening Style. The Curls Are Brought Out to the Side Rather Than Piled on Top to Give the Effect of Width Rather Than Height. Lower—Back of a Coiffure That Lends Itself to Either Day or Evening Wear. The Swept-Off-the-Face Line Is Maintained, but the Curls Are Brought Lower at the Sides and Back to Give a Soft Line Under the Hat. Note the Neckline, Which Is Comparatively High, the Long-Bob Effect Being Definitely Out This Season, According to M. Paul**

## Through the Editor's Window

### Saying It the Other Way Around

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

It can be cultivated as a habit—this saying it the other way around. And I think if people stopped to realize the difference it makes, they would make an effort to acquire this habit. It can be done first by watching one's everyday speech, for it depends to an extent on a turn of phrase, a trick of rhetoric. But if there is to be formed a habit strong enough to tide through moments of emergency and quick thinking, the turn of phrase must be buttressed by the habit of "thinking the other way around."

The first example of what I mean is the well known one of eliminating the "don'ts" which one may be inclined to hand out to children. "Saying it the other way around" in this case is suggesting a "do" or couching one's necessary "don't" in a positive way. "Don't leave your clothes on the floor, Jemima" is more palatable (and usually more effectual) when said as "Please hang up your clothes." Almost any parent or teacher, these days, is in process of sleuthing out the gangster dont's and emphasizing the positive.

A second example is frequently found in writing—both in letters and in manuscripts. Here are two sets of statements either of which might be the leading sentences of the same article. This one: "Breakfast doesn't need to be a dismal meal that spoils the entire day." And this one: "Breakfast really ought to be a cheerful meal, for it may affect the entire day." The article of which this second set of sentences is actually the beginning, is about pretty breakfast sets and table arrangements. "Cheerful" is the note the writer of it wishes to strike. Yet it is really astonishing how many writers (yes, and people in ordinary conversation) begin with the opposite tone, perhaps in an attempt at contrast. "Dismal" is not the emphasis one wishes. Then why emphasize dismal? It has the result of painting a picture in the readers' or listeners' thought exactly the opposite of that which is desired, and which must then be wiped out by further painting.

Of course, the positive way around, takes better thinking. It is the result of thinking a step beyond the negative way. Furthermore, it gives out a better atmosphere, as well we all know. From a writer's viewpoint, too, it is more economical—and better writing is always economical writing. Look at Lincoln's Gettysburg Address for an example of economy, every phrase and thought doing full-time duty. Stating the idea in its negative form means that one must then come around to the positive form before one can go full steam ahead. And this is lack of thrift. Which do you like better? This: "Don't you get tired of giving a party that is like everyone else's?" Or this: "Don't you long to give a party that is really different?" One of these statements leads off an article describing an interesting party. Yes, you will find it the second of the two. It is the picture that is "different" which the writer of the article wishes to emphasize and the other sentence would have wasted words and slowed up the reader.

Most of all, I feel that the negative way of saying it, encourages negative thinking. It actually sometimes encourages disparaging thinking. It is not so much a question of shying the "don'ts" and the "nots," as it is a matter of throwing emphasis where one wishes it. An examination of the pairs of sentences given above will illustrate this point. In point of grammatical or rhetorical construction, it often places the negative idea into a subordinate phrase or clause (remember your grammatical terms?), or gives it, by contrast, a less emphatic place in the sentence. If you remember your rhetoric you will recall that the emphatic place in the sentence is the end. The third sentence in this paragraph may illustrate bringing an idea into the spotlight by putting it at the end of the balanced sentence.

Sometimes it is simply the change of a word that shifts the emphasis into the positive, that "says it the other way around." An organization to which I belong has recently planned its study program for the year. One of its subjects was couched in this phraseology: "What is your criticism of the A. B. college?" The committee's idea was faultless, and the aim constructive. Yet the fact remains, that "criticism" to the average person means pointing out what is wrong. The group writing that question wish something far more effectual than a mere pointing out of wrongs. What they really wish to bring out in discussion is constructive thinking based upon a knowledge of what is wrong and what is right. "What are your recommendations for the A. B. college?" might do this. At least this way of stating the idea invites positive replies. So it is, that sometimes by a change of word, too, we can be a real influence for positive effort.

Saying it the other way around is to my mind a challenge—to do better thinking and to encourage in others a better response.

A Wednesday Column

### Why Not Dramatize Your Dinner Table?

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

An amusing centerpiece, especially suitable for sunroom, porch or garden, is a child's toy wheelbarrow brimming over with its bright cargo of carrots, green onions, tomatoes and radishes all piled with an eye to the best effect. Pottery that tones in with the mats of natural-colored raffia edged with tomato red goes well with this vegetarian decoration.

Table mats are made from almost anything, from the usual linen, cotton, rayon to woven straw or fine bamboo splints bound together with colored twine. There are mats made from raffia, crocheted or woven, that have bright colored edges. There are glossy shining ones of cellophane, and modern sophisticated ones of sheets of aluminum pressed until they are as thin and pliable as tissue paper. One can choose table mats for ornament as well as utility. J. L.

## For the Men of the Family

### Their New Clothes 'Require an Interesting Cloth'

By A. Stanford Bridgland

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Business men in London dislike more and more anything in the nature of uniform outfit. The frock coat and top hat enjoyed an exceptional run, covering not only decades but generations. At long last the more graceful lines of a morning coat were preferred; but the reign of the cutaway in shops and offices was short. At the right moment a well-known financier adopted a black jacket and waistcoat with striped trousers, which permitted members of the Stock Exchange and others to retain their glossy toppers. Tradesmen and shop assistants followed suit, but wore derbies.

Gradually this characteristic dress lost its hold because business men preferred the sartorial freedom of the leisured classes. The younger men jibed at a special brand and bought stylish suits of dittos. This spread from stockbrokers to merchants and finally to managers and assistants.

**Favored Dark Gray and Blue**

I recently asked a City tailor of standing if his customers had given up this rig altogether. He replied that few black jacket suits were made; and most men in Throgmorton Street and district favored dark gray and dark blue worsteds. When black jackets actually are ordered, they are not of plain cloth, but of Shetland herringbone or raised herringbone worsted; which applies to morning coats as well. I also learned that black double-breasted reefers have a following. On good rule is that trousers accompanying such coats should not be made with turned-up hems.

**Gon. Into Public Service**

It would be a mistake to assume that an outfit with such an honorable past has lost prestige. On the contrary, it has moved up in the social scale. Statesmen and politicians find it useful for the House of Commons, for public luncheons, and when visiting their constituencies. There is something safe and reassuring about it; moreover it calls for smart accessories. You need good shoes with the trousers, a white collar with the jacket; above all, a black homburg or derby. Politicians welcome this kit as a compromise between the formal and those tweedy clothes which smack of recreation or even levity. And most politicians find public life itself largely a matter of compromise.

**With the Foreign Office Hat**

Mr. Anthony Eden delights in black jacket and striped trousers with his Foreign Office hat. I saw him a short time ago in such attire, the trousers of black worsted with sharply defined white stripes and socks en suite. He carried gloves, hat and umbrella in left hand, the right unhampered for greeting friends. Most members of the Cabinet possess such a suit and make good use of it.

**New Style Overcoat**

A new overcoat has made an appearance, a two-way belted style. The belt may pass across back outside, enter slots at side, and then fasten inside at front with buckle; or be worn as an all-round belt outside. Also it can become loose or close-fitting at wearer's discretion. In overcoats as well as suits and even with dress clothes there is the same demand as noted in black jackets; customers will have a pattern to brighten up the surface. As one tailor phrased it. "They require an interesting cloth."

**A Spice of Novelty**

The dress scarf is generally all-white or with black monogram and fringe. Some of the new designs break down convention. One displays a neat window-pane check as motif. Another inserts little top hats woven in the material. No surprise will be felt if gay little figures in top hats, white ties and tails dance up and down scarves and wraps. An enterprising hosier sponsors silk handkerchiefs with a spice of novelty; white with a red pattern and red scored with white discs. For customers' benefit a space is left in the corner for monogram. Braces become less conservative and leather tends to be popular. For example: one pair is in dark and light-brown shades, the other of plaited leather in dark brown. You can also buy elastic braces finished with chains instead of leather and cord.

**Ties for Tastes Many**

Men pay more attention to ties than any article in the wardrobe; and it has become an axiom that cravats indicate character. Many number their ties in dozens or scores, so that manufacturers are constantly launching fresh designs. Stripes, whether single, or in clusters, are set wider apart to chime with current suits and shirts. Madder designs appear in the smartest windows with woven Paisley patterns in foulard silk. For those who prefer neat but distinctive styles there are ranges of geometrical designs on dark grounds. Possibly the most attractive ties to be seen are those with floral designs.

## Favorite Recipes in Our Family

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Dear Editor:

I am enclosing three recipes my family would like to share with your readers:

**Nougat Candy**

Mix together in a pan
3 cups sugar,
1½ cups corn syrup,
¼ cup strained honey and
1 cup water, and cook until a brittle ball is formed in water, about 248° F. Beat
2 egg whites stiff, and slowly pour the hot mixture over them. Beat constantly until the mixture grows stiff and waxy. Add
Vanilla and
Nut meats. Mix well and pour into a small pan lined with wax paper. When cool cut into slices and wrap each piece in waxed paper.

**Bean and Cheese Roast**

Cook until tender
½ cup dry kidney beans which have been soaked overnight. Mash beans or put them through meat grinder. Add
½ pound grated cheese and enough Bread crumbs to make mixture stiff enough to be formed into a roll. Add
1 tablespoon butter melted and
Seasoning to taste. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) basting occasionally with butter and hot water. Serve with
Tomato sauce. Chopped onions cooked a few minutes in butter may be added to this roll. Serves four.

**Fruitballs (Uncooked Candy)**

Put through food chopper
2 cups nutmeats,
½ pound dried apricots,
½ pound seedless raisins,
½ pound dates and
½ pound figs, combine and mix well. Make into balls about the size of a marble, and roll in powdered sugar.

(Mrs.) E. L. H., Florida


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## The Buried Treasure

LITTLE Yvonne sat on the side doorstep, balancing a jar of coloured beads on her muddy knees. Her bangs fell into her eyes as she poked a piece of string through the darning-needle and laboriously knotted it.

The little girls had decided, in great secret, to make a fête to-morrow for Mademoiselle. Gerta had promised them raisin bread for breakfast, and they were all making gifts. Helga was sitting over by the white picket fence under the chestnut trees, knitting Mademoiselle a scarf out of ravellings from an old sweater. Louise-Madeleine had gone off mysteriously with a box of crayons; while the smooth white paper that had lined her dresser drawers had disappeared.

Yvonne had no lollipop sticks to knit with, and she didn't draw very well, but she had brought a jar of beads to school with her, so she was picking out the biggest and reddest and shiniest to make a wonderful necklace for Mademoiselle.

She could hear Jean the porter swishing his fan-shaped rake over the gravel driveway, and the crunch of dry yellow leaves as he gathered them into a big basket. He had made a bonfire at the bottom of the garden, so that the scent of burning leaves drifted up here, and long delicate tendrils of smoke waved in the air like white lace veils.

Mademoiselle herself, in her gray silk dress, was stooping to pick the last few rust-red zinnias before they withered and hung their heads with the early frost. With one hand she held back the untidy leaves, while she snipped the stems with a big pair of garden scissors with green raffia handles.

JEAN WAS SWEEPING the gravel right under Yvonne's feet. He stopped for a moment and dug his hand into his pocket. Yvonne watched him eagerly while he pulled out a pink-cheeked crab-apple. He tossed it to her. Yvonne leaned forward so suddenly to catch the apple that she upset her jar of beads, just as Mademoiselle was coming along the path with her arms full of flowers.

Quickly she hid the half-empty jar behind the steps, and sat swinging her legs and trying to whistle "Au Clair de Lune," which she did by puckering her lips and blowing as hard as she could and making a funny little hiss. Jean had ambled away.

"ALLO!" CALLED MADEMOISELLE. Yvonne got up to hold the screen door open for her, then when Mademoiselle had disappeared into the salon, she picked up handfuls of beads well mixed with gravel, threw them into the jar, and, munching the apple, trotted over to show her work to Helga.

Helga tossed back her yellow braids. "Que c'est beau, le collier!" she exclaimed.

Frisky black squirrels peered down at them from the branches overhead, ripe chestnut-burrs fell with a "plop" and burst open, while the two little girls worked at their gifts. Soon the necklace was strung and tied with many bumpy knots. The last uneven row of stitches had been knit on the scarf. The two children looked for a place to keep their treasures till morning, and finally decided to hang them on a twig where the leaves would hide them. Then they scampered indoors to study their history lesson for tomorrow, and to comb their hair for supper.

"Do you like necklaces?" Yvonne asked Mademoiselle at suppertime.

"Very much indeed," said Mademoiselle, as she ladled cabbage soup for ten little girls. Helga grinned knowingly.

Yvonne did not remember ever having seen Mademoiselle wearing a necklace; she had always had a little gold watch on a long black ribbon instead. What a difference the beads would make!

THAT NIGHT YVONNE went to bed quite impatient for the morning. She was wakened by the wind rushing through the trees, and was disappointed that it was not yet day.

All the little girls came down to breakfast with unusually clean hands and faces. "Joyeuse Fête!" they babbled to Mademoiselle as she came in. They had brought her little packages rolled up in tissue-paper, brown paper, and even paper bags. Louise-Madeleine had made a beautiful crayon drawing of a steamboat with sinister black curls of smoke pouring from its funnels. Mademoiselle was delighted. In fact she liked everything she was given.

"What a lovely party!" she exclaimed. She had to kiss them all for being so thoughtful. "But you mustn't do this ever again," she said.

AFTER BREAKFAST, Helga and Yvonne rushed out to get their gifts from the chestnut tree, but the wind had caught the loose ends of the scarf and had wound them round and round the branch, so that they could not untangle it. The necklace had disappeared.

The children sat down on the bench with their chins in their hands, not knowing what to do.

"We could call Jean. Maybe he could get the scarf," Helga reflected. She ran to look for Jean and found him trundling a wheelbarrow full of vegetables up to the kitchen door. He scratched his head.

"Get a scarf out of a tree!" he exclaimed. "If I thought I could do that, I'd never buy one at the store."

But he came along, and tweaked it very gently, this way and that, until it was free; and Helga had only to pull out little bits of twig that were caught in it.

"Merci bien," she thanked him as he trudged away.

Yvonne surveyed the scarf. "It's very pretty," she said generously, but her eyes were full of tears. Nowhere was there a necklace tangled in the tree.

THEY WENT IN TO history class. Madame was to tell them this morning about the beautiful Greek vases dug out of the ground after they had been buried there for hundreds of years. There had been primitive people right here beside the Alps, she told the children.

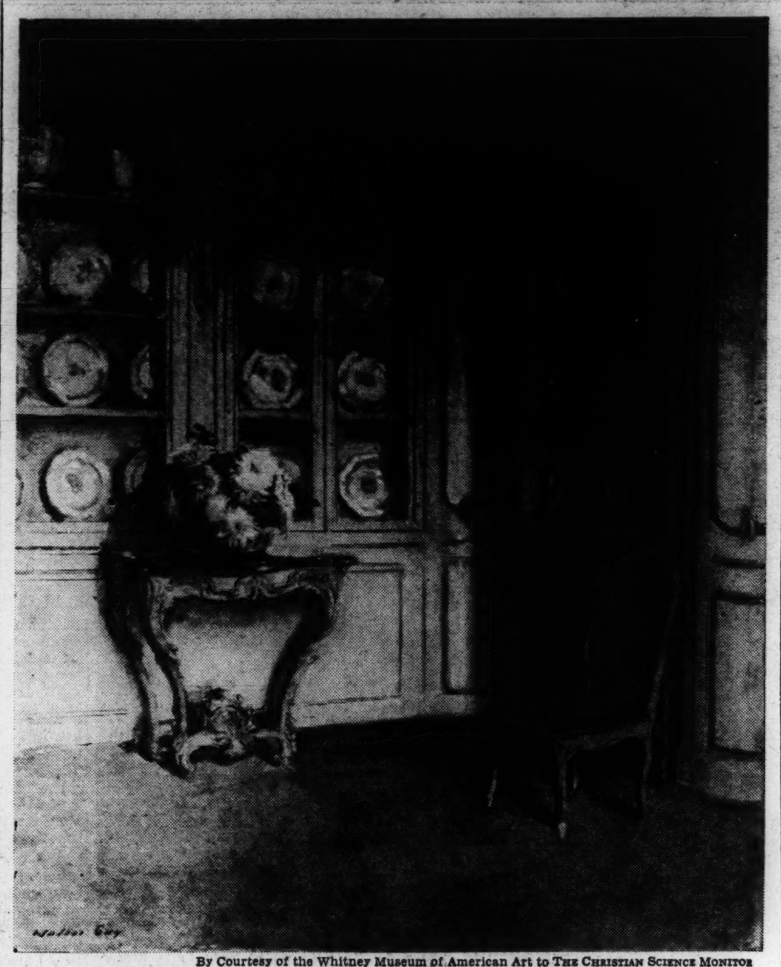
"Ah!" exclaimed Louise-Madeleine, "I am going to dig for treasures this recess." The whole little troupe followed her.

Jean was very firm. They could not make holes in the lawn, nor uproot his flower-beds. The gravel driveway, too, must remain undisturbed. So the explorers camped under the chestnut trees; nibbling buttered buns and trying to unearth prehistoric carvings.

They found the soil very difficult to pry up with their fingernails. Really they needed a shovel. The vases and things would be way down deep "immersed in the dust of centuries" the history book had said. They almost decided to gather chestnuts instead.

But Louise-Madeleine was a persistent little girl. She kept pushing away the leaves to find a soft place to dig. Suddenly she squealed excitedly. "Look, a buried treasure!" she said, as she held up Yvonne's coloured necklace.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND



By Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A FRENCH INTERIOR: *A Water Color by Walter Gay*

PORTRAITURE is not limited to the depiction of people. There are painters like Walter Gay who have portrayed themes such as this "Interior" with the hope of conveying the innate character of the subject. One perceives something of the atmosphere of the room, the traits of the people who dwelt therein, and the grace and sumptuousness of its appointments.

Walter Gay, born in a suburb of Boston, has studied and lived abroad where he has been the recipient of awards and decorations. In America, he is well represented in museums. This is his typical theme, an interior without figures. It was executed in water color on tan paper.

## *Night Rain*

THERE is a patter of sudden drops
upon the roof,
the swirl of rain, wind-driven,
against the window;
this is a swift light melody
against a noisy bass.
For through the darkness comes
the incessant beating of the surf,
swinging, surging, singing surf,
crashing, crescendo
on rocks and sand.

ARTHUR SEYMOUR HALL

## One Peach Tree

THERE is something deeply thrilling about picking the first fruit off a tree you have planted yourself. We have just had this satisfying experience with a young peach tree. We discovered it in our alley one day, less than three years ago, growing close up beside the chicken-yard fence—a pretty little tree, about two feet tall, sturdy and symmetrical.

"In late fall we'll move it into the garden," we thought exultantly, for we had no peach tree. And so the day after Thanksgiving the young tree was planted, back of the sumac border that separates the lawn from the garden—exposed to the sun on the east and south, but protected from the chill winds from west and north. We watered it carefully, and, when the ground froze over hard, we mulched it thickly with leaves.

Village opinion differed as to our wisdom in bothering with the tree at all. Some said it would not be likely to amount to anything; others thought it might bear fair fruit; but all agreed that the peaches would probably be "clings." Well, what if they were, we thought, a cling is supposed to be extra-fine flavored, and besides all the best recipes for peach pickles call for clings!

THROUGH TWO DROUGHTY summers and "the coldest winter in fifty years" the little peach tree came triumphantly, making astonishing growth, its top branches higher than the tallest of the family could reach; and this last spring it delighted us by flowering out into a lovely pink bouquet. Would a late frost nip it, as so often happens in this Middle West? No, the tiny green fruits set, several dozens of them, making the proud little tree seem quite laden as they grew larger. But they grew so slowly! All summer they stayed about the same size, though hanging on gaily, scarcely any dropping to the ground.

"They'll begin to grow when it's time for them to ripen," said our chief consultant on orchard lore—the "oldest inhabitant," who knows everything we have asked him thus far. Sure enough, in early September the little peaches began to plump out and turn a few shades lighter green! We went out every day to look at the tree—sometimes more than once—and were quite excited one morning to discover one peach definitely turning white! Then in a few days a member of the family bore it proudly to the house. A ripe peach off our own tree! It seemed a kind of milestone. We turned the fruit over in our palm, delighting in the delicate pink flush on its cheek, its velvety softness, and remarkable absence of fuzz—surely an uncommon peach!

Would it be a cling? "Oh, do see!", cried an impatient one, and we essayed to break it open. It fell apart easily and cleanly from the very small seed—a free-stone! Juicy and sweet, and of fine texture, we found as we shared the halves.

OF COURSE OUR peaches are not as big as some we've seen; about the size of a teacup—well, not such a very large teacup, just a nice, cosy, average size. But we have decided that seedling peach trees are much more exciting and adventurous than those one buys from a nursery, if one has ground and patience to experiment. You never know what you finally will get!

TWO YEARS AGO we tossed out peach seeds from fine big Elbertas given us by a neighbor, and this last spring, to our delighted surprise, a whole grove of young peach trees came up. When Thanksgiving time comes again, we will transplant these little yard-high trees to a permanent place.

Yes, it is an experiment, but we have taken great joy in presenting small baskets of peaches to friends who do not have even one young tree. And we expectantly await a day three or four years from now when we may be able to say to these same friends and others, "Just come and help yourselves—we have lots of peaches!"

H. H.

## Where Bird Banding Began

THE airs of March were icy under the first glitter of the sun; the snow still lingered on the north side of the house and the mill; the roar of the swollen yellow brook was redoubled between its steep clay banks, when Audubon found the cave with the quaint, mysterious nest fixed in it.

He had no notion who were the owners of this home so cleverly fashioned out of mud and finest moss, but he had a true naturalist's premonition that the little architects would return to it. This was no fragile summer cottage destined to hold a cup of snow and blow to pieces in the next spring's winds; some race of birds faithful of heart and habit had built in the cave, and already his own heart went out to them. His curiosity, his zeal, were all alert for the vanguard of the unknown tribes that would surely come. He went up to his house and got his books and crayons, his papers and his gun, and removed them bodily to the cave. Thenceforward it should be his retreat, and every day he came there and lingered, standing in the mouth of the cave where the pale sunlight could lie upon him, looking south across the faintly budding maples to a wide fan of sky where they would come.

On April 10, 1804, the phoebes returned to their nest. And in that moment was born the Ornithological Biography. Born, too, in Audubon's mind was that intense curiosity hedged about with significant doubts that is scientific investigation. It was an age, we have to remind ourselves, when the migration of birds was not only scarce understood, but widely disbelieved. Men still followed Pliny, who thought that the swallow skimming over the pond hibernated beneath the water like a frog. Barrington, writing to Gilbert White, maintained that British birds would certainly never leave Britain for foreign shores, but fell into a torpor in winter and hid themselves in belfries, caves, and hollow trees.

But Audubon, watching the phoebes repair their home, asked himself by what means a man could be sure that these same little masons found their way over the sea and jungle to one particular spot, for he was convinced that in those tiny gray heads memory and instinct kept the imprint of the great and the small, the continent and the cave. That such a thing should be was nearly miraculous; he would have to find some way of proving it.

So, he says, "I fixed a light silver thread on the leg of each, loose enough not to hurt the part, but so fastened that no exertions of theirs could remove it." His method was so simple that no one else had thought of it. It is astonishing that it did not occur to Gilbert White, who records the finding of a swan bearing on its neck a collar with the arms of the King of Denmark. Alexander Wilson at Gray's Ferry was trying to establish a chain of correspondents, such that not a titmouse or a wren should wing northward but he would know of it. But Audubon was the unconscious founder of the Bird Banding Society that a hundred years later would plot the marvelous course of the plover and the airy track of the bobolink.—From "Singing in the Wilderness," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

## Les Amis

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SE RENDANT compte qu'ils ont besoin d'amis, la plupart des hommes sont assez sages pour adopter une attitude bienveillante dans leurs rapports avec d'autres personnes. Sur le plan humain, on constate que la bienveillance engendre la bienveillance. Par contre, l'attitude opposée produit des résultats contraires.

La citation suivante, parue dans *The Christian Science Monitor*, illustre ce fait: "J'ai dit: je vais sortir pour chercher mes ennemis, et ce jour-là, je n'ai point rencontré d'amis. J'ai dit une autre fois: je vais sortir pour chercher mes amis, et ce jour-là je n'ai pas rencontré un seul ennemi."

Ce passage a de quoi nous faire réfléchir. Il implique que les amis et les ennemis sont avant tout une question mentale. Une attitude aimable, bénigne, pleine d'égards, attire les amis et conserve les amitiés. C'est là un fait que la Bible exprime en ces termes (Proverbes 18:24, version anglaise): "L'homme qui a des amis doit se montrer aimable; or il est tel ami plus attaché qu'un frère."

A la page 176 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy traite cette question du point de vue métaphysique. Elle déclare que "l'entendement mortel est le pire ennemi du corps, tandis que l'Entendement divin est son meilleur ami." Ailleurs, elle dit encore (*ibid.*, p. 401): "Toute erreur humaine est sa propre ennemie, et travaille contre elle-même; elle ne fait rien de bien et beaucoup de mal."

Le mal, les discords, la maladie, ont toujours leur source dans ce qu'on nomme l'entendement charnel, qui d'après saint Paul est "inimitié contre Dieu" (Romains 8:7). Les tendances morbides, les mauvaises pensées, la sensualité, la crainte, le découragement, sont les ennemis du genre humain.

Personne à coup sûr ne souhaite loger un ennemi, et pourtant beaucoup agissent ainsi à leur insu. Il faut donc que chacun apprenne à découvrir et à vaincre les ennemis. Dans sa parabole de l'ivraie et du froment, Jésus dit (Matthieu 13:24, 25): "Le royaume des cieux est semblable à quelqu'un qui avait semé une bonne semence dans son champ. Mais à l'heure où les hommes dorment, son ennemi vint, sema de l'ivraie parmi le froment et s'en alla." Il donne ensuite cette explication (Matthieu 13:39): "L'ennemi qui l'a semée, c'est le Diable." La Science Chrétienne montre que le Christ—la Vérité—est le meilleur ami du genre humain, puisqu'il réveille les hommes plongés dans le sommeil ou la léthargie des croyances humaines et qu'il leur permet de comprendre la réalité spirituelle.

Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 210), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Bien-aimés Scientistes Chrétiens, ayez vos pensées tellement remplies de Vérité et d'Amour que le péché, la maladie et la mort ne puissent y entrer." Ceci montre bien que "le péché, la maladie et la mort" sont des ennemis qu'il faut invariablement exclure de la pensée; or la seule manière d'y parvenir, c'est de veiller à ce que "la Vérité et l'Amour" remplissent en tout temps nos pensées. Voilà les vrais amis du genre humain, ceux qu'il faut cultiver et chérir.

Ainsi, selon la manière dont nous pensons, nous pouvons avoir soit des amis soit des ennemis. Dans son for intérieur, chacun possède un droit, une aptitude, un pouvoir qu'il a reçus de Dieu et qui lui permettent de trouver ses amis véritables, par la compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme réel.

Une seconde question se pose: Comment ferons-nous le meilleur usage du bien dont l'homme est en possession? Pour le Scientiste Chrétien, voici la réponse: Par le penser spirituel et juste. L'ennemi du genre humain, c'est le faux penser matériel, tandis que le penser spirituel et juste représente l'ami de l'humanité. L'aptitude à penser juste est un droit inaliénable et divin appartenant à chacun de nous. Lorsqu'il utilise ce droit, le disciple trouve la liberté, la santé, l'harmonie; il obtient la paix, la joie, la plénitude du bien qui constitue l'héritage de l'homme. En outre, il s'aperçoit qu'une foule d'ennemis ou de fausses croyances ont à jamais disparu, et que ses amis sont les éternelles vérités de Dieu.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens apprennent donc à s'élever jusqu'à la répudiation complète de toute erreur, pour accepter intégralement la Vérité comme seule intelligence ou puissance directrice. Sous le gouvernement de l'Amour divin, l'homme trouve son vrai moi; et dans cette conscience plus claire, il n'a point d'ennemis.

La Bible et le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, voilà deux amis sur lesquels on peut absolument compter, qui sont toujours accessibles, toujours bons et fidèles. Les Scientistes Chrétiens se sont aperçus que ces amis leur donnent des conseils d'amour et de sagesse, qu'ils indiquent d'une manière infaillible-ment sage et certaine le chemin de la Vie. Les mêmes enseignements révèlent en outre ce fait éternel: toute réalité est spirituelle, et seule la loi de l'Amour divin gouverne l'homme.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## *Hyacinths for Bread*

BECAUSE you are yourself, I send to you
White hyacinths, as useless as a song,
As lovely as the morning and as strong
As simple faith. They do not come in lieu
Of friendly things which I have failed to do,
Nor by their silence to make right a wrong
They do not mark the day which tells how long
Your life has blessed the hours through which it grew.
No, let them simply in themselves renew
Those cobweb threads, stronger than leather thong,
Which in the space between our thoughts belong,
A rainbow mesh of memories old and new.
Because of all that never will be said
I send to you white hyacinths for bread.

CARMELITE JANVIER

## Friends

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE ordinary individual realizes that he has need of friends, and so he wisely takes a friendly attitude towards those with whom he comes in contact. In human experience it is found that friendliness begets friendliness. Per contra, one finds that the opposite attitude begets opposite results.

This was illustrated by a quotation which appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor* and which stated: "I said, 'I will go out and look for mine enemies'; and that day I found no friends. Again I said, 'I will go out and look for my friends'; and that day I found no enemies."

The above quotation gives much food for thought. Its implication is that both friends and enemies are primarily mental. A loving, kindly, and considerate attitude of thought wins friends and retains friendships. This fact is indicated in the following statement (Proverbs 18:24): "A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly: and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 176) Mary Baker Eddy deals with the question of foe and friend from the metaphysical standpoint. She states that "mortal mind is the worst foe of the body, while divine Mind is its best friend." She also says (*ibid.*, p. 401), "Any human error is its own enemy, and works against itself; it does nothing in the right direction and much in the wrong."

All evil, discord, disease, originate in what is termed "the carnal mind," which St. Paul tells us "is enmity against God" (Romans 8:7). Morbid conditions of thought, evil thinking, sensuality, fear, discouragement, are enemies of mankind.

No one surely wishes to entertain an enemy, and yet many do so unwittingly. Therefore, each one needs to know how an enemy may be detected and overcome. In Jesus' parable of the tares and the wheat he said (Matthew 13:24, 25), "The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field: but while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way." He further stated (Matthew 13:39), "The enemy that sowed them is the devil." Christian Science teaches that the Christ, Truth, is the best friend of mankind, in that it awakens the individual from the sleep, the lethargy, of human beliefs to the understanding of spiritual reality.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210), Mrs. Eddy states, "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them." This statement makes it plain that "sin, disease, and death" are enemies that should invariably be excluded from thought, and that the only way to do this is to keep our thoughts filled "with Truth and Love." Such thoughts are the true friends of mankind, to be cherished and nurtured.

It follows, then, that whether one shall have friends or enemies, depends upon one's own thought processes. Each one has within himself the God-given right, ability, and power to find his real friends, through the understanding of God and the real man.

Another question is, How may one most effectually avail himself of the good that belongs to man? To the Christian Scientist the answer is, Through spiritual right thinking. The enemy of mankind is material wrong thinking, whereas its friend is spiritual right thinking. The ability to think rightly belongs to each one as his inalienable, divine right. As he utilizes this right, he finds freedom, health, and harmony; he finds peace, joy, and the fullness of good which is man's heritage. He also finds that many enemies or false beliefs have vanished forever, and that his friends are the eternal verities of God.

Thus it is that Christian Scientists learn how to rise to the complete repudiation of all error, and to the full acceptance of Truth as the one governing intelligence or power. Under the government of divine Love, one finds his real self, and in this clearer consciousness he has no enemies.

Entirely dependable, ever available, and always good and true friends are the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. Christian Scientists have found that these friends give loving and wise counsel, and that they point the way of Life with unerring wisdom and surety. These teachings also reveal the eternal fact that all reality is spiritual, and that man is governed only by the law of divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## *Deer at Dawn*

THE dripping world is drowned in mist.
Beyond the old stone wall
A doe and fawn are grazing slow
Like shadows that await a tryst
With sunrise, shapes of amethyst
Betrayed by no footfall.

Along the graceful way they go,
No other shape appears at all,
And no sound rises to betray
This moment between night and day.

GERALD RAFTERY

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# Big Ten and Southwest Conference Football Reviews—British Lacrosse Comment

## Northwestern vs. Ohio State Big Ten's Week-End Feature

**Big Ten Football Standing**

| College | Won | Lost | Points For | Agst. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 2 | 0 | 45 | 6 | 1.000 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 1.000 |
| Northwestern | 2 | 0 | 21 | 7 | 1.000 |
| Ohio State | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Indiana | 1 | 1 | 13 | 12 | .500 |
| Illinois | 0 | 1 | 6 | 13 | .000 |
| Iowa | 0 | 1 | 6 | 13 | .000 |
| Chicago | 0 | 1 | 0 | 27 | .000 |
| Purdue | 0 | 2 | 7 | 27 | .000 |
| Michigan | 0 | 2 | 6 | 46 | .000 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20—Leaders undefeated in the conference — Northwestern and Ohio State — clash at Columbus, Ohio, dominating football attention in the Big Ten this Saturday. Their meeting provides one of the crucial events of the season; but even if it did not, the game would have little difficulty claiming the center of interest this week. Only one other conference engagement—Michigan and Iowa at Iowa City—is on the board.

Two intersectional meetings complete the program. Indiana, with two victories and one defeat, in and out of the conference, invades Cincinnati's campus to engage a team which doesn't appear strong. A different assignment faces Wisconsin, undefeated so far, invading Pittsburgh's gridiron. The latter's scoreless tie with Fordham last Saturday provides little comfort for the Badgers.

Four teams are taking breathers—Minnesota, Purdue, Chicago and Illinois. Their inaction brings a midseason hiatus in the title race. It's too bad the schedule makers couldn't have matched Illinois and Minnesota, and Purdue and Chicago on this date. But perhaps the matchmakers were foxy rather than negligent, as Minnesota is getting ready for Notre Dame at Minneapolis next week, Chicago is building up to receive Ohio State, Illinois taking a deep breath for the traditional encounter with Michigan, and Purdue watching Iowa's performance with more than idle curiosity.

**Northwestern Favored**

Northwestern, continuing against Ohio State at the level of play it displayed in the final quarter of its 14-to-7 victory over Purdue, would be a favorite to defeat the Buckeyes. After taking it on the chin for three quarters, during which the Boilermakers pushed their guards all over the map, the Wildcats got riled and played superlative football. They chocked the holes at guard and smeared nearly every Purdue play for no gain or a loss. They turned a Purdue pass into the winning touchdown.

Bernard Jefferson, halfback, on the offensive, and Fred Vanzo, quarterback, on the defensive are the Wildcats for Ohio State to watch. The whole squad earned glory, but Jefferson and Vanzo were on the spot when important things happened. With spectacular blocking in which Vanzo took part, Jefferson swept around end for 34 yards to score a touchdown, in the third period. Earlier he was late in defending against a forward pass receiver in the end zone, allowing Purdue's touchdown. Later, when the same play was tried again with a similar promise of scoring, Jefferson was there to knock down the pass. After Jefferson's touchdown, Purdue embarked on an advance to the Northwestern one-yard line, where Vanzo stopped the attack on fourth down. Jefferson punted out and the receiver was downed on the 40-yard line. From here on Northwestern hit its high stride. Backed against its own goal, Purdue passed desperately. Vanzo intercepted, ran 44 yards, was tackled hard on the 12-yard line. He fumbled. The ball rolled over the goal and Nick Cutlich, tackle, fell on it for the winning touchdown. Jack Ryan, sophomore fullback, who played brilliantly all-around, kicked both afterpoints.

**Learns From Purdue**

Northwestern learned from Purdue several lessons which should be of value against Ohio State—how to bolster the line against a powerful rushing attack, and how to cover pass receivers so tight the pass thrower can find no target. These arts, easy against weak teams, are something else against a first-class power as Purdue proved to be, and as Ohio State is known to be. The Buckeyes were idle last week, but it is not necessary to go back farther than their game with Southern California to see what they've got.

Buckeye forward passing by James McDonald, quarterback, and Nicholas Wasylik and Mike Kabealo, halfbacks, with lateral passes mixed in, should give the Wildcats plenty to do, especially with Richard Nardi, halfback, on the receiving end. The Buckeyes have in Ralph Wolfe a center who can give and take with Northwestern's Wegner. This should be a great game to see. A year ago Northwestern won 14 to 13.

As beaten elevens Michigan and Iowa each have the consolation of scoring one touchdown in the last week. They should be well matched, with tradition slightly favoring the Wolverines, but Iowa appearing to have the better defense. The Hawkeyes developed offensive power, also, scoring 12 first downs to Wisconsin's seven, though losing on points, 13 to 6. Seven Iowa first downs were made from rushing, and five from passing, showing a well-balanced game further augmented by the spectacular punting of Nile Kinnick, sophomore quarterback. Kinnick punted six times for an average of 52 yards, one traveling from the end zone 70 yards into the wind.

Kinnick and Glenn Olson, fullback, shared the burden of two parades which sent the Badger line reeling 68 and 71 yards, the latter scoring as Kinnick dove the last two yards. The rushes of Lester Eicherly, halfback, and a forward pass caught by Robert Lannon, played a part in this march.

**Michigan's Mistake**

Michigan made the mistake of scoring an early touchdown last week against Minnesota. It was unfortunate in waking the sleeping Gopher giant—sleeping off the Nebraska defeat—and the giant was not appeased until he gathered a score of 39 to 6. A short pass into the end zone by Fred Trosko, halfback, to Elmer Gedeon, end, scored for Michigan after a blocked Minnesota punt gave them a chance on the Gopher four-yard line. Dan Smick, end, was the punt-blocker, and Donald Siegel, tackle, the retriever. After this Michigan couldn't do much. It gained only 30 yards from scrimmage while Minnesota was massing 389. If Iowa beats Michigan, it seems safe to anticipate it won't be such a one-sided showing.

Against Pittsburgh, Wisconsin will need all the newly-developed unity and co-operation it displayed in beating Chicago and Iowa. The Badgers are playing an all-around game in which no star is outstanding. Their offensives bog down, and then touchdowns come by surprise. The Badgers get them, even though they can't always say it was the way they planned it. Halfback Jimmy Martin and Fullback Howie Weiss scored the touchdowns against Iowa, and Weiss kicked one afterpoint. Martin caught a pass from Vince Gavre, quarterback, and stepped three yards to the goal. On a varied march from midfield, Weiss traveled the last eight yards on a cutback through left tackle.

**Schmitz a Factor**

The passing and plunging of Sophomore Billy Schmitz, halfback, was a big factor in this winning advance, as was also the pass-catching of Gavre and Fred Benz, end. The great punting of Roy Bellin, halfback, and Benz and Schmitz, averaging 45 yards in nine attempts, kept the Badgers in the game. Wisconsin is preparing to break the stubborn Pittsburgh defense which prevented Fordham's scoring last week, and also to stop the rushes of Harold Stebbins and Marshall Goldberg.

Indiana's victory over Illinois, 13 to 6, proved its great stand against Minnesota the week before wasn't a flash in the pan. The Hoosiers have a small squad but a nifty one, as shown when they twice punctured the defense Notre Dame couldn't. Indiana should be favored over Cincinnati, beaten last week, 21 to 0, by Case. Quarterback Frank Filchock and Fullback Corby Davis, smashing runners and pass-throwers and receivers, made the touchdowns against the Illini, and George Miller, center, kicked one afterpoint. Halfbacks G. L. Fowler and Don Graham also starred in the offensives which gave the Hoosiers the edge over the Illini on land and air. The Hoosiers should at least reverse the 7-to-0 score Cincinnati surprised them with two years ago.

Minnesota's scoring parade against Michigan included two touchdowns by Rudy Gmitro, quarterback, and one each by the alternate quarterback, Victor Spadaccini, Harold Van Every, halfback, Lawrence Ruhler, fullback and William Matheny, halfback. Horace Bell, guard, kicked two afterpoints and George Faust, quarterback, kicked one. Gophers fans expect a triumph over Notre Dame, a week hence, in view of the latter's inability to score in two weeks against opposition not so strong as Minnesota.

Though beaten for the second time in the Big Ten, Purdue displayed a splendid team against Northwestern. It has power, speed and versatility. The passing combination of Cecil Isbell, halfback, to Jim Zachary, end, which scored a touchdown against the Wildcats, will produce more results before the season's end, with the off-tackle smashes of Tony Juske, fullback, to keep the defense guessing. Martin Shreyer and Clem Woltman, tackles, were the best on the field, and Paul Humphrey played a great game at center.

Illinois saw promise in the plunging of Bo Burris, sub halfback, who scored the touchdown at Indiana. Chicago got a taste of touchdown pudding against Princeton, but let the Tigers run away with most of it, 16 to 7. Lewis Hamity, fullback, scored the major marker for the Maroons, and Ed Valorz, halfback, kicked the afterpoint.

## Three Big Ten Gridsters

Upper Left—Co-Capt. James A. McDonald '38, Ohio State. Above—Nile Kinnick '40, Iowa. Left—Elmer J. Gedeon '39, Michigan

## The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Prophecies were freely made that not a single college team throughout the United States would come through the present football season undefeated, when the weekly meeting of football scribes and coaches was held in New York on Monday. In some cases ties were also included. The unexpected defeats of Cornell and the U. S. Military Academy and the tie games between Nebraska and Oklahoma, Harvard and U. S. Naval Academy, and Fordham and Pittsburgh were referred to, and the dwindling list alluded to.

After Saturday's holocaust, the unbeaten eastern teams are Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Boston University and Yale in the untied class in New England, and Rutgers, Syracuse and Lafayette, in the metropolitan section, while those tied of the New England teams, are Harvard and Boston College, with Navy, Pittsburgh, Fordham, Villanova and Temple in the East, also tied but not yet defeated. This list is bound to be further depleted, as Boston College plays both Holy Cross and Boston University, Dartmouth encounters Harvard and Yale, and Lafayette encounters Rutgers, while the others are carrying schedules which practically insure at least a tie with probable losses.

**Big Six Has Nebraska**

In the Middle West, Nebraska is the only unbeaten member of the Big Six, but was tied on Saturday by Oklahoma, while Northwestern and Wisconsin have clean slates in the Big Ten. The three big southern conferences are the Southern, the Southeastern and the Southwest. Duke and North Carolina, though undefeated, have ties in the first. With Alabama, Louisiana State and Vanderbilt all undefeated and untied, and Tulane and Auburn with ties only, the Southeastern has the best record, but here reductions are certain, as all encounter one or more of the others. In the Southwest, Baylor is the only one with a clean record of victories, with Texas A. & M. burdened with one tie.

The Rocky Mountain Conference, which plays only inside its own territory, has three survivors so far, Utah University, Colorado University and Western State College, while California is the lone survivor on the Pacific Coast.

Regret was expressed at the writers' gathering, both by coaches and the scribes, that Alabama and Louisiana State would not encounter each other, as it was felt that either one would be a suitable opponent for the western team to be selected for the Rose Bowl contest, while the other would then become the Sugar Bowl representative. But both meet Vanderbilt and Tulane, and this may furnish a line on their comparative standing.

**Cornell Is Praised**

In regard to the eastern surprises, the view was freely expressed by many that the Syracuse defeat was not a real criterion of the standing of Cornell, and that it might become a blessing in disguise. It may stir up a team that really was high class, in the opinion of practically all the experts who had seen it, to reach its real standard once more, against Yale, and the other games they are headed for. The same was said of the Columbia team, which showed against Pennsylvania, that it had fully recovered from the result of the Army game, the week before.

Similarly, Jim Crowley, the Fordham coach, said that, though he was disappointed with the result of the Pittsburgh game which was a scoreless tie for the third successive year, he was satisfied that Fordham had progressed.

The professional football situation was also discussed, and Steve Owen, manager and coach of the New York Giants, now at home in the Polo Grounds for the balance of the season, illustrated the play which proved so potent against Philadelphia on the Sunday. It is featured by the use of the unbalanced line with its varied ways of gaining both in rushing and passing. The scribes were inclined to express the opinion, in their questions to Owen, that it was a risky form of attack; but the coach smoothed out their difficulties, and there was final agreement that it was really an important development of the modern game.

Owen places both guards on the strong side, and leaves a gap of at least a yard and a half between center and tackle and the same between tackle and end, relying on speed to cover the holes. He says it tends to throw the defensemen to the strong side, when the runner dashes through the gap, while if they pay attention to the holes, a spinner or shift takes the ball the other way. These methods brought an average of nine yards a play, he figured.

**Big Ten Conference**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Illinois** | | **Minnesota** | |
| 20-Ohio | 6 | 69-N. D. State | 7 |
| 0-De Paul | 0 | 9-Nebraska | 14 |
| 0-Notre Dame | 0 | 6-Indiana | 0 |
| 6-Indiana | 13 | 39-Michigan | 6 |
| 26 | 19 | 123 | 27 |
| **Northwestern** | | **Indiana** | |
| 33-Iowa State | 0 | 12-Centre | 0 |
| 7-Michigan | 0 | 0-Minnesota | 6 |
| 14-Purdue | 7 | 13-Illinois | 6 |
| 54 | 7 | 25 | 12 |
| **Michigan** | | **Chicago** | |
| 14-Mich. State | 19 | 0-Vanderbilt | 12 |
| 0-Northwestern | 7 | 0-Wisconsin | 27 |
| 6-Minnesota | 39 | 7-Princeton | 16 |
| 20 | 65 | 7 | 61 |
| **Purdue** | | **Wisconsin** | |
| 33-Butler | 7 | 32-S. D. State | 0 |
| 0-Ohio State | 13 | 12-Marquette | 0 |
| 7-Carnegie Tech | 0 | 27-Chicago | 0 |
| 7-Northwestern | 14 | 13-Iowa | 6 |
| 47 | 34 | 84 | 6 |
| **Iowa** | | **Ohio State** | |
| 6-Washington | 14 | 14-Tex. Christ'n | 0 |
| 14-Bradley | 7 | 13-Purdue | 6 |
| 6-Wisconsin | 13 | 12-So. California | 13 |
| 30 | 34 | 30 | 13 |

## Familiar Faces Missing as Ice Teams Practice

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—That breath of winter you feel blowing down from the north has its origin in the training camps of a half dozen or so professional hockey training camps and, incidentally, it appears to be blowing some familiar figures right out of the National Hockey League picture.

When the season opens two weeks from tomorrow—or two days earlier if you count the Howie Morenz memorial all-star game at Montreal Nov. 2 as the start—some of the old timers who have been around almost as long as hockey itself will be missing.

**"Big Train"**

Change No. 1 on the list is the disappearance of Lionel Conacher, the "big train" who looked durable enough to go on for ever. Conny, spotting the end of his career somewhere just around the corner, turned to politics last summer and hung up his skates and shin guards for good.

Frank "King" Clancy, who spent so many years on the Toronto Maple Leafs' defense line, dropped out of action last season, but he'll be back again in a new role. He has been appointed coach of the Montreal Maroons, who are doing their training at Lake Placid, N. Y., while Tommy Gorman moved up to the front office. Gorman has been doubling as business manager and coach for a couple of seasons, and quite probably he'll be back on the bench from time to time, but it won't be a regular thing.

Taking over Clancy's duties as "good will ambassador" for Toronto are two former Maple Leaf stars, Joe Primeau, who retired a year ago, and Harold Cotton. They'll travel around making friends for the club and looking for promising amateurs.

Alex Connell, who has been retiring every second year or thereabouts for a good many seasons, announced only last night he had definitely retired again. He played only part of last season with the Maroons, who were hoping to have him on hand for part-time duty again.

**Old Guard**

The old guard of the New York Rangers has been cleaned out except for Frankie Boucher, who will serve as right-hand man to Manager Lester Patrick and perhaps play a few minutes now and then.

Bunny Cook left for Boston last year and has accepted, like Brother Bill, a job as minor league pilot for the coming season. Bun will handle the Providence Reds while Bill will have their third brother, Bud, as one of his charges on the re-named Cleveland Barons of the International-American League.

Burly Ching Johnson, turning down a chance to coach the amateur Rovers of the big "R" chain, was given his release and hopes to catch on with another big league club, possibly the New York Americans. Murray Murdoch, the famous iron man, dropped down to a good job with the Philadelphia Ramblers.

The Rangers still will have their brother act, however. Neil and Mac Colville won regular jobs last year and two pairs of brothers, Morris and Mitchel Pechet of Carberry, Man., and Bill and Ernie Westbury of Flin Flon, Man., were among those present at the amateur school at Winnipeg.

## Mad Scramble In Southwest Football Race

**Southwest Conference Football Standing**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Points For | Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baylor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 14 | 1.000 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 37 | .500 |
| Tex. Christian | 0 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 14 | .500 |
| Texas A. & M. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Rice | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| So. Methodist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Texas | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 21 | .000 |

Tie games count half a game won and half a game lost.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 20—The 1937 Southwest Conference pennant chase scheduled to have featured a nip-and-tuck battle between the defending champions, the Arkansas Razorbacks, and Texas A. & M. College, had turned definitely this week into a mad scramble. Only Baylor remains undefeated and untied in Conference and non-Conference competition as the Texas Christian Horned Frogs again came to the front to blemish the record of Texas A. & M. by holding the Aggies to a 7-to-7 draw. Baylor chalked up its fourth victory of the season by trouncing Centenary, 20 to 0 in a non-Conference game.

Arkansas, defeated by Baylor and held to a tie by Texas Christian, stepped back into the race by overwhelming Texas with passes, 21 to 10. Vanderbilt scored a touchdown in the first quarter to defeat Southern Methodist, 6 to 0, and Rice and Tulsa battled four quarters to a scoreless tie in the other games of the week-end.

**Six in Big Games**

Six of the Conference teams will compete in games that count in the standing this week in the most important round of contests thus far this season. The undefeated Baylor Bears meet Texas A. & M. in a contest that will be watched with interest throughout the State.

The scoreless Rice Owls open Conference play at Austin, meeting their arch-rivals University of Texas. Southern Methodist begins its bid for the title against Arkansas. The Horned Frogs will let the pennant race take its course this week, going to New York City to meet Fordham in an intersectional contest.

Contributing cause to the unsettled conditions in the Southwest this year has been the unexpected strength of two elevens, the Horned Frogs and the league-leading Baylor Bears. After an unimpressive start against Ohio State in its first game of the season, Texas Christian first attracted attention by holding the powerful Arkansas Razorbacks to a 7-to-7 deadlock. Then, last week the Horned Frogs repeated their performance against another favorite, Texas A. & M. College, to show that their first moral victory was no "fluke." The game, like all those played in Texas last week with the exception of the Texas-Arkansas game, was played on a wet field.

Baylor continued to play brilliantly in its contest with Centenary, the team that two weeks before defeated Southern Methodist. The Bears mixed its strong running attack with an effective aerial attack to gain the victory.

Arkansas clearly outplayed Texas to keep itself in the Conference race. Texas took a 3-to-0 lead in the first quarter, but saw the lead dwindle when the Razorbacks started their famed aerial game.

Without the services of the main cog of the machine, Jack Robbins '38, the Razorbacks were slow in getting started; but once they did, they ran roughshod over the Texans. Dwight Sloan '38, Robbins' running mate, took over the passing duties usually carried out by Robbins. The Razorbacks completed 18 passes out of 34 tried and made 19 first downs compared to six for Texas. The Razorbacks scored once in the second quarter and twice in the final period.

## Kelley Will Play With Shamrocks

*By the Associated Press*

The Boston Shamrocks of the American Professional Football League today announced it had signed "Larry the Great" Kelley, former Yale star, and that he would make his professional debut here Sunday against the Pittsburgh Americans.

## Southwest Conference

| Arkansas | | So. Methodist | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25-Central S. T. | 0 | 14-N. Texas T. | 3 |
| 7-Tex. Christ'n | 7 | 6-Centenary | 7 |
| 14-Baylor | 20 | 14-Washington | 0 |
| 21-Texas | 10 | 0-Vanderbilt | 6 |
| 67 | 37 | 34 | 16 |
| **Baylor** | | **Texas A. & M.** | |
| 39-Southwestern | 2 | 14-Manhattan | 7 |
| 33-Okla. City | 0 | 14-Miss. State | 0 |
| 20-Arkansas | 14 | 7-Tex. Christ'n | 7 |
| 20-Centenary | 0 | | |
| 112 | 16 | 35 | 14 |
| **Texas** | | **Texas Christian** | |
| 25-Texas Tech | 12 | 0-Ohio State | 14 |
| 0-La. State | 9 | 7-Arkansas | 7 |
| 7-Oklahoma | 7 | 20-Tulsa | 13 |
| 10-Arkansas | 21 | 7-Tex. A. & M. | 7 |
| 42 | 49 | 34 | 41 |
| **Rice** | | | |
| 0-Oklahoma | 6 | | |
| 0-Louisiana St. | 13 | | |
| 0-Tulsa | 0 | | |
| 0 | 19 | | |

**Pringle to Vancouver**

VANCOUVER, Oct. 20 (Canadian Press)—Manager Guy Patrick of the Pacific Coast Hockey League's Vancouver Lions has announced he has acquired Ellis (Hipp) Pringle, 200-pounder, from the Tulsa (Okla.) American League club. Patrick said Pringle would be paired with Jimmy Arnott on defense, reuniting an old Windsor, Ont., combination.

**Yankees Drop Oakland**

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 20 (AP)—Vic Devincenzi, president of the Oakland Baseball Club, announced yesterday that henceforth the club would no longer be a Yankee "farm." The Oakland club thus became an independent organization for the first time in five years. Oakland finished seventh in the Pacific Coast League this season.

## And Talking of..."Lacrosse"

By R. Maillard Stead

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**British Scene**

LONDON — The native North American game of lacrosse — invented, we are told, by the Indians, who made a sort of cross-country affair of it, with goals a mile or so apart and no fussy restrictions on body-checking — has only a very small male following in Britain. Compared with what it has in Canada, where it is the national field-game and the United States. In those two countries, it ranks as a strenuous combat for he-men. Here, however, it is best known as a popular pastime for the fair sex.

Because lacrosse is played extensively in girls' schools, there is a steady flow of recruits to the women's game, which is organized on a territorial basis and provides, as its highest manifestation, an international championship, competed for by the picked sides of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The men are not thus happily situated and, until this year, the poor dears had not played a real international game in Britain since the London Olympic Games of 1908. They broke the 29-year-old ice in July by meeting a touring side from the U. S. A. at the White City Stadium. The visitors crashed their way to victory by 10 goals to 5—a result really quite creditable to the Englishmen, for the invaders included six captains of American university lacrosse teams and were a very hot proposition. Indeed, I do not suppose a smarter bunch of crosse-wielders ever crossed the Atlantic.

**From North of England**

No, most members of the English team on the great occasion mentioned were selected from the North of England. For there the game has developed on more intensive lines than in any other part of the country. As you can see by a glance at the results of the annual North versus South match, normally the chief representative encounter in the men's season. The score in the North's favor this year, for example, was 16 to 5.

Yes, there are some good, hard-playing sides in the North. And the best of them these days is provided by the tiny Cheshire village of Mellor, about 12 miles outside Manchester. There a community of about 2000 people raises, season after season, a side strong enough to win the English interclub championship (for the Iroquois Cup), the Northern Flags, and the North of England League championship as well. Here is what the Mellor men have done in the finals for the Cup and the Flags during the past three years:

**Iroquois Cup Final**

1937—Defeated Hampstead 10 to 7.
1936—Defeated Surbiton, 18 to 2.
1935—Defeated Cambridge University, 17 to 5.

**Northern Flags Final**

1937—Defeated Old Waconians, 9 to 5.
1936—Defeated Old Hulmeians, 13 to 5.
1935—Defeated Old Mancunians, 9 to 4.

I should explain here, perhaps, that the Iroquois Cup goes each year to the victorious side in a match between the winners of the Northern Flags and the winners of a corresponding prize in the South, the Southern Flags. Other senior competitions among the men are for the English inter-county championship, for the Western Flags, and for the Universities' Athletic Union Challenge Cup. The present champion county is Cheshire, which, with five Mellor men in the field, routed Middlesex in the 1937 final at New Beckenham by 18 goals to 3.

**At the Varsities**

Lacrosse is played both at Oxford and Cambridge, though by only a handful of enthusiasts compared with the numbers devoted to football and field hockey. And the Oxonians, thanks largely to their Rhodes scholars from the United States and Canada, have much the better record in the annual intervarsity match. The Cantabs have improved recently, though, and this year they managed to draw at a score of five goals apiece.

Time was, I may say, when Cambridge invariably held the upper hand, sustained by a steady supply of well-coached young players from the Leys School. From the start of the game at Cambridge until Leys gave up lacrosse for field hockey, just before the war, there was never a representative Light Blue side without half a dozen Old Leysians in it, and in 1911 no fewer than 10 of the victorious Cambridge twelve were former Leys scholars. Since 1905 Oxford has had the advantage of being able to call upon Rhodes scholars, many of whom come "up" with big reputations for the game, earned the other side of the Atlantic.

**Ludicrous Parallels**

The reason why Britain is, generally speaking, so lukewarm about lacrosse is that the game has never managed to get across from the few enthusiasts (who are most certainly enthusiasts) to the general public. In spite of its spectacular qualities and obvious athletic merit. The man in the street—or, rather, on the terraces at the football game—knows very little more of it than that the players wear rather quaint padded caps and presumably hit each other on them with weapons somewhat like carpet beaters.

A scarcely higher level of comprehension obtains among the spectators at a match as serious as the Oxford-Cambridge battle. When watching this encounter, I have noticed (indeed, it would have been impossible not to do so) that the small "gallery" is predisposed to rock with laughter at everything that it does not understand in connection with the proceedings. Which means a great deal of rocking in the course of the afternoon.

True, the spectators cheer full-throatedly at the tense moments. But even then, they laugh as well. Doubtless because, being unversed in the finer points of lacrosse, they cannot resist the temptation to draw ludicrous parallels between what they observe in this game and what they are accustomed to seeing in their own pursuits.

**Contrasts**

The fact that players chase each other behind the goals and "body check" each other at times up the pavilion steps or into the fence surrounding the pitch strikes a highly humorous note. Yells of mock indignation rise every time a crosse whizzes through the air near, or (better still) upon the person of a player; there are shouts of delight when anybody falls over, and a running commentary of personalities, inoffensive but pithy. The whole contrasting strongly with the serious concentration of the rivals in the field, apparently unaware that what is drama to them is comedy to the people determined to obtain through levity some compensation of lack of knowledge.

What a contrast with an intervarsity match in the United States—with its paid coaches, organized rooting sections, acrobatic cheer leaders, blazes of college color!

In Britain, you see, the lacrosse devotees are almost entirely players and past players. There is no "watching public," as there is for football. In fact, football is the reason why lacrosse is not better appreciated and more widely played. The two games occupy the same period of the year—the winter—and are, inevitably, at.

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"Crosse purposes"

## Oscar Vitt Signs With Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Alva Bradley of the Cleveland Baseball Club announced today appointment of Oscar Vitt, manager of the Newark club of the International League, as new manager of the Indians, replacing Steve O'Neill. O'Neill becomes a tribe coach, Bradley announced.

Replacement of O'Neill as the Cleveland pilot came after months of uncertainty over his status. Vitt managed the New York Yankees' Newark farm club for the last two years, finishing 25½ games ahead of Montreal last season and defeating Columbus in the seven-game Little World Series after dropping the first three straight.

**Alekhine Leads Euwe**

**World Chess Championship**

| | Won | Drawn | Lost | Points For | Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alekhine | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Euwe | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 20 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, French challenger, won the seventh game of the world's championship chess match from the defending champion, Dr. Max Euwe, last night in 34 moves. The eighth game will be played Oct. 21 at Leyden.

**Royals Sign Maranville**

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 (AP)—Walter "Rabbit" Maranville, yesterday signed a one-year contract to continue as manager of the Montreal Royals of the International League. Hector Racine, club president, announced the manager had been given a "satisfactory" increase in salary. Maranville came here from his home at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday. Racine also announced the Royals' agreement with the Pittsburgh Pirates had been renewed under the same terms as last season.


## Amusements

**BOSTON**

Shubert—Tonight 8:20 MAT. TOM'W
SAM H. HARRIS presents
STAGE DOOR
N. Y. MUSIC BOX COMEDY HIT BY GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER
with
JOAN BENNETT
HOLLYWOOD'S LOVELIEST STAR
IN PERSON
Evs. 55c to $2.75; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.65 tax incl.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Pop. Mat. Today 50c to $2
MAURICE EVANS
in Shakespeare's
KING RICHARD II
This Week Only—Next Mat. Sat.

COLONIAL LAST WEEK TONIGHT at 8:30
SAM H. HARRIS PRESENTS
GEORGE M. COHAN
IN A NEW MUSICAL SHOW
"I'd Rather Be Right"
By GEO. S. KAUFMAN and MOSS HART
MUSIC and LYRICS by RICHARD RODGERS and LORENZ HART

**NEWTON, MASS.**

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
Thursday—Friday—Saturday
Loretta Young and Don Ameche in
Love Under Fire
Bobby Breen and Basil Rathbone in
MAKE A WISH

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexander Theatre, Toronto, Ontario. Oct. 25, London, Ontario; Oct. 26, 27, Hamilton, Ontario; Oct. 28, 29, 30, Albany, N. Y.

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

Germanic Museum - Cambridge
MARCEL DUPRE
ORGANIST
SAT. EVE'G, OCT. 23rd, at 8:15
Tickets at $1.00 must be obtained in advance by mail or in person to the Germanic Museum.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

NO MAN
is well dressed unless the suit he wears is well pressed
SUITS HANDPRESSED ONLY .50
BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn St., Watertown
26 West St. BOSTON 608 Beacon St
Mid. 4561

Business and Industry

# Best Rally in Stocks Seen Since Decline Started in August

Commerce and Finance

## Latest Business Acts Seen Having Reverse Effects

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Most business legislation sponsored by the New Deal to bring about "the more abundant life" actually is working in reverse gear, in the opinion of Arthur A. Ballantine, Under-Secretary of the United States Treasury during the latter part of the Hoover Administration.

The slump in stock market prices, which has occurred during the last two months, can be attributed directly to New Deal measures, especially to the tax on undistributed profits of corporations, Mr. Ballantine told members of the Mining Club here.

"The tax undoubtedly yields a considerable amount of current revenue, but its ultimate effect is likely to be to diminish or prevent the enlargement of the stream of corporate income," he said. "Other means of obtaining revenue should be more productive in the long run."

Forces of recovery under way during the last few years have been strong enough to offset some of the effect of New Deal legislation, but with a decline in business setting in, drastic revision of the laws is essential if the nation is to avoid on one hand a serious depression, or reach the heights of prosperity which is desired on the other, Mr. Ballantine added.

Centering his chief attack upon the undistributed profits measure, he held that the collection of such a levy was a barrier against sound development of industry. It tended, Mr. Ballantine said, to rob industry of reserves and also to prevent construction of new plants or modernization of old ones.

An increase in the flat percentage tax on corporate incomes would be preferable to a levy which places an undue burden on prudent management, even though the former would bear down harshly on shareholders with small incomes, Mr. Ballantine declared.

## Elliston

(Continued from Page 1)

flesh creep with forecasts of sharply rising prices. This summer this writer has talked with central bank governors, financiers, and business men in half a dozen countries in Europe about the prospect. In no case has the fear been expressed of any such cyclical decline as the world passed through in 1929-32.

A year ago several Swedish economists, like some of their American confreres a year ago, forecast a rise in world prices. They demanded action by the Riksbank to offset the effect in Sweden. Again in February the same economists reiterated both their prognostication and their demand. Ivar Rooth, Governor of the Riksbank, refused to be stampeded.

In Finland the governor of the central bank publicly rebutted the economists' arguments. As events proved, the bankers were right, the economists wrong. And when I left Sweden the economists were saying "wait till September," a month which, so far from being a month of inflation, now turns out to have been a month of deflation.

Enterprise, upon which our economic progress primarily depends, is always spurred by the lure of profits. What, then, is the state of profits? I can find nothing in the record to warrant any decline on the present state of profitability. It is true that labor costs have risen. For the first half of 1937 the unit cost of labor and raw materials combined amounted to 8.6 per cent.

Prices of manufacturing goods, however, have risen with them, and, though the rise has been only 5.5 per cent, it was sufficiently high, in the opinion of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, "to more than offset the increase in costs." For prices were deflated less than costs during the 1929-32 depression, the present relation, as compared with 1923-25, being: price index, 87.7; cost index, 85.7.

**How to Account for Slide**

How, then, are we to account for the tobaggon slide of the stock and commodity markets? Any atttempt to assess the facts when all the facts have still to be assembled is a vain task. But, in the circumstances of the case, the opinion is offered that the trouble in America today is a composite of two factors:

1. Over-disappointment that the capital goods industries have not lived up to spring hopes of expansion.

2. A confidence crisis in the relations between government and business.

The capital goods industries have been disappointing as compared with stock market anticipations. This, however, is not necessarily a true criterian of disappointment. The poor showing of the capital goods industries has been disappointing in any national view of cyclical trends and this is undoubtedly due in great part to the confidence crisis in the relations between government and business.

What we are witnessing is a crise de confiance on the French model which is a kind of culmination of the ding-dong battle between Wall Street and Washington which has been waged since the New Deal started. Seldom has such a situation been created in American experience.

It is insufficiently realized that the economic system is basically one of private enterprise. To be enterprising means to venture, to risk, to take chances. But, if the future seems on balance to be antipathetic to profits, then the economic system is bound to run down. Of late months much confidence in the future has been in process of atrophy.

**General Opinion as Shown**

The reasons for this lack of confidence are many and various. A canvass of business opinion reveals the following:

1. Uncertainty created by the "24-hour" basis of government.

Business needs tolerable certainty in the political sphere before taking such chances as sinking profits in new equipment or investing new capital in new plant. The present uncertainty hinges upon the overall regulation which is constantly bruited in Washington. B. H. Inness Brown, writing in the Economic Forum for October, 1934, actually forecast the effect of this uncertainty upon the national economy. He called his essay "The Coming Reflation Deadlock," and one reason for such a deadlock was given as "The corroding drip of continuously new action, policies, and theories, which undermine all confidence in the continuance of even the now existing system of principles, customs and practices which constitute the capitalist system."

2. Faulty taxation:

The capital gains and undistributed earnings tax are both cited as enemies of economic progress. The former operates mainly in the stock market. It prevents that periodical realization of profits in a bull market which would curb rapid rises. The second tax, as it stands, is held to retard enterprise. As a business man said, "It has prevented new and small corporations from increasing their capacity; also it has handicapped corporations from paying off their debts." A survey of the business man's standpoint on this tax is given in a recent bulletin issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

3. The punitive psychology toward business.

This is a grievance quoted in a current business man's review. Obviously such an argument is the least susceptible of factual support. It is, nevertheless, a potent factor in the present situation. Business men point out that they have had enough to bear in the way of taxation and regulation without the additional burden of being regarded as "almost criminal." One of them quoted to me Prof. D. H. Macgregor's remark:

"Private enterprise would break down if it produced risk and disorganization out of proportion to cheapness and inventive capacity."

**G. R. Kinney Company**

NEW YORK (AP)—G. R. Kinney Company, shoe manufacturer and retailer, has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the time within which the $8 cumulative preferred stock may be exchanged for the $5 prior preferred and common stock has been extended to and including Nov. 16.

*Assails New Laws*

Keystone

**Arthur A. Ballantine**

Former Under-Secretary of the United States Treasury, Declares That Business Legislation Passed by the New Deal Is Having the Opposite Effect From That for Which It Was Intended

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## Substantial Rally in Stock Market Is Now Expected

By Harold M. Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The tremendous volume of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday of about 7,290,000 shares, together with the precipitous decline of the last 10 days, is taken in some quarters to foreshadow a rally in the market of more substantial proportions than has been seen since the current decline started 60 trading days ago in the middle of August.

By contrast with the volume of trading during the 1935-1937 bull market which has now been snuffed out, this 7,000,000 share day ranks as large as the 16,000,000 share day which marked not only the heaviest trading in the 1929 market crash but the heaviest day's trading on record for the New York Stock Exchange.

By coincidence stock traders who indicated their acceptance of this theory by their follow-up of the rally, which commenced around noon, noted that the decline in the Dow-Jones industrial index between the high in March, 1937, and Tuesday's low was exactly of the same proportions, 41 per cent as the decline from the 1929 high to the low of the largest trading day of the decline, October 29. At Tuesday's lows this index was down from 195 to 115; on October 29 the index was down from a high of 381 to 225.

**Rally Seen Due**

Opinion, though of a purely empirical nature, that some kind of a rally is due was also supported by the nature of the decline to date. The early part of the sell-off was measured and deliberate, indicating sophisticated selling by close students of the market; this was followed by wide fluctuations, as though persons less intimately connected with the machinery and peculiarities of the market—the men who read stock reports only in the evening or the morning—were appraising the decline and the business prospects and selling with some uncertainty, as indicated by the wide gyrations of the market; and the recent phase, which has been one of abrupt and virtually unbroken descent down a steep place, is taken to indicate distress and panicky selling based on despair or margin calls.

With stock prices down from 30 to 35 per cent, many issues were off substantially further than the minimum maintenance requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, and margin clerks in the last two days have been burning the midnight oil, giving Wall Street the same eerily illuminated appearance by night as in a memorable previous era.

And in the last few days the breadth of trading has increased to the point where good stocks and bad, with good prospects and poor, have been indiscriminately taken for sharp declines.

Everybody with the slightest financial concern in the market has become personally interested, stock prices have become front page news in the metropolitan dailies, in many cases with banner headlines, and the selling has become emotional rather than reasoned. Brokerage houses report a volume of "bargain buying" not seen for years, and at the close of the market yesterday partners, customers' men, and the security analysts in the back office were trying to appraise the "quality" of this bargain buying.

## Construction Work In September 10 P. C. Below 1936 Month

NEW YORK (AP)—Construction work begun in September in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, was almost 10 per cent below the total for September, 1936, and nearly 28 per cent under August, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports.

For all classes of construction, the September total was $207,071,800, against $234,271,500 for a year ago and $285,104,100 for the previous month.

The September total for residential building was $65,589,800, compared with $80,670,800 a year ago and $73,448,300 in August. Non-residential building in September amounted to $75,660,000, compared with $69,098,700 in September, 1936, and $117,209,800 for August. Public works and utilities construction in September aggregated $65,822,000, against $84,502,000 a year ago and $94,446,000 the previous month.

For the first nine months of 1937, the total was $2,307,014,300, an increase of 13 per cent of the $2,041,618,200 in the corresponding period of 1936.

## Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

servers still maintain that there is no economic justification for the extent of the decline.

Mr. Roosevelt is back in the capital for a three-day stay. His silence on the stock market also covered the subject of Alfred M. Landon's radio attack, the increased federal deficit, and the extra session. Until the President gives the lead it is anticipated other agencies of the Government will also withhold comment.

Formulation of the special session plans, however, went on, and in connection with the proposed farm bill the stock crisis was mentioned. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the President government corn loans of 60 cents a bushel are an "immediate necessity." Following his White House conference Mr. O'Neal stated that "stabilization of agriculture would make the greatest possible contribution to an early balancing of the budget." He expressed the view of other farm leaders that outpouring of processing tax funds to farmers in the proposed crop control bill will help sustain purchasing power.

Rep. Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, announced through his office that he has called his committee to assemble Oct. 27 to begin consideration of impending farm legislation.

**Goal Is Balanced Budget**

Failure of the construction industry to pick up is considered one of the big reasons for the decline in industrial activity. Administration support for the housing program may be pressed. In other ways the New Deal's assistance to the troubled stock market and business is likely to be extended. But for the immediate crisis, it is felt better, for strategic reasons, to make no hurried comment.

It is now generally accepted here that Mr. Roosevelt has set a balanced budget as a goal with a determination never previously evinced. It is believed this determination will do much to restore business confidence, particularly if it finally removes the threat of higher taxes.

Just before leaving Hyde Park yesterday Mr. Roosevelt reiterated the belief that a balanced budget could be achieved without further taxes. He blamed Congress also for much of the deficit increase, due to additional appropriations not countentanced by the Executive.

While federal agencies directly concerned with market behavior maintained rigid silence, Rep. John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, and Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois publicly demanded correctional action. The Securities and Exchange Commission was in session here all day yesterday but made no comment. Carter Glass (D) of Virginia favored a hands-off policy by the Federal Reserve Board.

## Government Again Enters Business Of Buying Up Eggs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm administration officials have put the Government in the egg-buying business again, with an offer to purchase fresh or storage eggs in lots of one to 10 cars.

The Administration staged a similar purchase program last spring, buying about $2,000,000 of eggs, seeking to improve income of poultrymen and farmers.

The new move, the AAA said, resulted from a threatened collapse "of egg prices to producers" because "of the surplus that has resulted from heavy production during the year and almost record-high cold storage holdings."

Unless the Government steps in, officials contended, farmers would reduce flocks of hens with resulting "decreased egg production and unusually high prices to consumers in 1938."

Eggs purchased will be turned over to state agencies for free relief distribution.

Officials said 11,290,000 cases of eggs were in storage at the start of this month, compared with 8,578,000 a year ago and an average of 9,434,000 cases for the date in the five years of 1931-35.

## Views on the Break

*By the Associated Press*

Rep. Dewey Short (R), of Missouri asserted, "the stock market has been tumbling because we are still spending 40 per cent more than we take in, and this can lead only to bankruptcy."

President Thaddeus R. Benson of the Chicago Stock Exchange expressed hope, "the rally in the securities market marks the end of the panicky state of mind that has prevailed."

"In my opinion many securities are on the bargain counter as a result of this drastic decline when considered in the light of values," he said in a formal statement.

Major L. L. B. Angas, market analyst: "What is wanted is an immediate declaration of a new reflationary policy, with the Stock Exchange closed meanwhile."

R. H. Cabell, president of Armour & Co., said that with business conditions generally sound and money cheap there is no logical basis for the current stock market slump.

Claude A. Jagger, Associated Press Financial Editor: "The severe relapse in the stock market, most experts agree, has resulted from an excessively glowing appraisal of business prospects early this year. Beyond this basic reason, Wall Street analysis becomes a babel of conflicting and confused theories, save for this: The enormous selling wave of the past two days grew from a state of jitters, which fed upon itself until the usual climax—a market convulsion."

A congressional leader, Representative O'Connor (D), New York, demanded drastic action to prevent another stock market crash "and prolonged business recession." Both the stock market and regulatory authorities at Washington should act immediately, Mr. O'Connor said. The former should "clean House," he said, and the latter should relax certain restrictions on the Exchange, if necessary.

"There is no justification either in general business conditions or the financial condition of the country for the present break in security prices," Robert W. Bingham, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, said as he sailed from New York aboard the R. M. S. Queen Mary to resume his post.

**Metal Prices**

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 12.00; export 10.83-11.06. Tin steady; spot and nearby 48.25; future 48.00. Lead steady; New York spot 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc quiet; East St. Louis spot and future 6.00. Iron, aluminum, antimoy, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

## Cotton Goods Market Is Firm; Trading Is Brisk

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton goods markets moved into firmer ground last week. Buying demand increased sharply, and trading quickened so substantially in coarse goods lines that sales for the week were estimated at approximately 125 per cent of the current loom output.

Prices on many of the print cloth constructions advanced an eighth to a quarter of a cent from the low touched earlier in the week, and sizeable trading at the higher figures served to firmly establish the market on that basis, signaling the end of the long decline.

With the President summoning a special session of Congress for the specific purpose of passing wage and hour legislation, and a proposed farm relief bill which is expected to contain provision for crop control, subsidy payments and crop loans aimed to bolster up prices on farm products, including cotton, cotton goods consumers began to see prospects of materially higher prices for print cloths, sheetings and other types of cotton fabrics.

If the farm relief advocates have their way raw cotton prices will be bolstered up to somewhere near the nine-cent level or perhaps higher, and the cotton consumers may be called upon to pay a processing tax to supply the money for cotton subsidy payments.

On top of this they can see in the wage and hour legislation the prospect of further increases in production costs, through the raising of wage minimums and the reduction in the maximum number of hours the mill machinery can be operated.

In view of the fact that present gray goods prices are generally acknowledged to be unprofitable even for the most efficient mills, and, when due allowance is made for the reduction in the value of the dollar, are the lowest in the entire history of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States, many buyers began to figure the advisability of covering some of their forward requirements at these prices. They could see but little chance for further declines and very definite indications of a probable advance from these levels.

In spite of the large quantity of unliquidated gray goods still in intermediate channels awaiting movement into consumer's hands, many buyers came into the market this week for standard constructions of print cloths and carded broadcloths.

Some buyers wanted to engage goods for delivery through the first quarter of next year, and one user of print cloths offered to place blanket orders now covering his entire gray goods requirements for 1938 and 1939, specifying monthly deliveries for two years to come.

## Steel Production At Lowest Point Since March, 1936

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—National steel ingot production is currently at the lowest point since March, 1936, says Iron Age. Figures stand at 55½ per cent of capacity, a sharp decline from 63⅓ per cent in the previous week, with no assurance that the immediate future holds other than another drop because new business is coming to the mills in disappointingly small volume, adds the publication.

The review by Iron Age further says in part:

"The announcements by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the American Steel & Wire Company reaffirming present prices for the first quarter of 1938, while giving needed stability to the price situation, are not expected to bring an immediate increase in orders. Nevertheless this move toward price stabilization, which has been followed by some of the independent companies, has been received with approval by most consumers and distributors, who are carrying large inventories on which they do not want to take losses.

"Whether prospective new business will develop in time to forestall another drop in ingot production is not clearly indicated, but steel companies are confident that November output will rise above the October level, although perhaps only to a small extent. The Pittsburgh rate dropped 10 points to 50 per cent, with prospects for the heavy steels in which that district predominates not particularly promising. The Chicago district went off 11½ points to 45 per cent, the Youngstown district is down eight points to 52 per cent, the Buffalo district declined 7½ points to 64 per cent and the southern Ohio area 9½ points to 66½ per cent. The only rise was in the Cleveland-Lorain district, from 69 to 71 per cent."

## Week's Electricity Output Shades Off

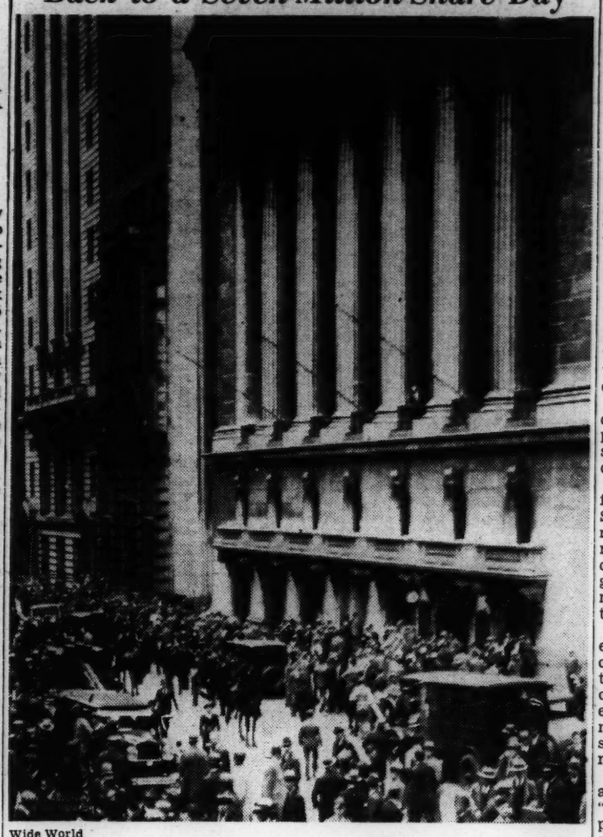
NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended October 16 dropped 0.2 of 1 per cent to 2,276,123,000 kilowatt hours from 2,280,065,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week, although a gain of 5 per cent over 2,168,487,000 kilowatt hours in the comparable week last year was noted,, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

The Institute reports the following percentage gains in major geographic regions: New England 1.1, middle Atlantic 4.8, central industrial 6.6, west central 5.8, southern states 6.8, Rocky Mountain 6.7, Pacific Coast 4.6.

**American Cyanamid Company**

The American Cyanamid Company has called a special meeting of Class A stockholders for Oct. 25 in Portland, Me., to authorize an issue of $6,000,000 in 4 per cent debentures, due in 1957.

*Back to a Seven-Million-Share Day*



Wide World

**Interested Crowd Outside the New York Stock Exchange. The Roar of Trading on the Floor of the Exchange Could Be Heard a Block Away at Trinity Church**

## Wall St. Takes Market Break In Better Humor Than '29 Drop

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Reminiscent of October 29, eight years ago, and in the subsequent days of 1929, were scenes around the stock exchange yesterday.

Wall Street took the huge wave of selling in the stock exchange today in much better spirits than it took the drop of the autumn of 1929, or even of July 1933, if visible indications could be taken at face value.

Crowds of brokers were thick around all of the trading posts on the floor—even around post No. 30, the odd-lot post away off in one corner where shares are bought and sold for the "little fellow."

**Extent of Slump**

In contemplating the extent of the slump in the market, a number of Wall Street experts said it should be remembered nerves play an important part in a selling wave in its most acute phase. Furthermore, selling out of stocks held on margin accentuates the drop. With present high margins and low volume of brokers loans, this probably became an important factor only the last couple of days. On Oct. 1, the total borrowings of stock exchange members were only $1,039,120,000, compared with $8,549,383,000 just before the 1929 market crash.

Also, a number said, it should be remembered that high wages and bumper crops this year, together with active business of earlier months, have provided a base of the largest public purchasing power in recent years, so that, conditions favoring, things should right themselves before so very long.

Most observers agreed it was apparent the "small fry" were not in the market. Small restaurant keepers, waiters, messengers and even bootblacks who were hard hit in 1929 were rather gay today. Brokerage houses were calling back help laid off last summer, and business was looking up.

The roar of trading on the floor of the exchange could be heard a block away at Trinity Church, but otherwise there was little to indicate that a big market was in progress. Within the Stock Exchange building, however, there were some pretty worried faces. "If those faces get any longer they won't be able to get in the car," was the unsmiling comment of an elevator operator.

**Traders Busy**

Traders on the floor were frantically busy and the milling about the trading posts was confusing, as usual in a big market. The great annunciator boards on the walls at each end of the large trading hall, on which white numbers flash to call members to the phone, showed that plenty was doing. While normally only a dozen or so numbers are showing, as many as 300 showed at a time today.

Brokers customers' rooms were crowded, but the crowds were composed. In one room a crowd of from 400 to 500 was jammed, occupying all available space. There were many rueful faces, but the prevailing sentiment seemed to be good-humored disappointment. At the customers' room of one of the largest commission houses, quiet prevailed save for the clacking of the automatic quotation board, and the endless monologue of a customer who wanted the government to do something about it.

## Crude Oil Output, Gasoline Supply Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Crude oil production and stocks of gasoline both increased during the week ended Oct. 16, the American Petroleum Institute declares. The crude flow was stepped up 23,100 barrels daily to 3,602,150 barrels. The bulk of the increase occurred in middle western fields, California output rose only 300 barrels a day. Oil men pointed out the upturn was unseasonal, explaining the approach of winter generally causes a substantial reduction in output.

Finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline at refineries, terminals and in transit totaled 65,760,000 barrels, compared with 65,532,000 barrels a week ago. Refinery operations were moved up to 83 per cent of capacity from 82 per cent the week before. Runs-to-stills gained 30,000 barrels daily at 3,380,000 barrels. Cracked gasoline production was 790,000 barrels daily, the Institute estimated, compared with 770,000 a week earlier. Imports of crude and refined oils totaled 969,000 barrels for the week, against 946,000 barrels.

**Atlantic Refining's Profits**

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Company and its subsidiaries report a profit of $7,486,000 for the first nine months of 1937, compared with a profit of $6,161,000 for the same period in 1936.

## Investor Needs A '50-50 Break,' Bankers Are Told

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—A "fifty-fifty break" for the investor was advocated by New York State Tax Commissioner Mark Graves as "the best way to prime the business pump."

Speaking at the annual meeting here of the New York State Savings Bank Association, Mr. Graves asserted that the investor should have "opportunity to make money commensurate with the risk which he takes" because "the hope of gain is undoubtedly the most compelling incentive in the world."

"Give business and capital its incentive," he said, "and the unemployed will be taken from our streets. Industry will boom and agriculture will prosper."

Mr. Graves, who shared the platform with other speakers including State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine, recommended that Government cost be reduced to an "irreducible minimum," balancing of all governmental budgets and abandonment of the plan of postponing taxation.

The commissioner also proposed elimination of conflicting and duplicate state, local and federal taxation, adjustment of tax rates to encourage investment of capital and expansion of business and enactment of a federal manufacturers sales tax if additional revenue is needed.

Those responsible for planning and enacting tax laws," he said, "should forget such political philosophies as 'pluck the goose which squawks the least' and 'soak the rich' for the reason that these policies result in oppressing the poor."

No subject in the field of taxation, he added, is more important or in greater need of solution than that of the "haphazard, unco-ordinated federal, state and local taxing systems."

**American Stores' Sales**

NEW YORK (AP)—American stores, chain grocery concern operating in Pennsylvania and surrounding states, reports sales for the five weeks ended Oct. 2, last, at $10,741,053, an increase of 2.7 per cent over $10,449,596 in the comparable 1936 period. Sales for the first nine months increased .2 of 1 per cent over the like period last year.

## Local Classified

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# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

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| Today's sales (est.) | 4,200,000 |
| Previous day | 7,287,990 |
| 1937 vol. to date | 331,945,656 |
| 1936 vol. to date | 334,339,460 |

## Leading Stocks Extend Rally Into Good Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The stock market strode ahead with strength today as traders recovered further from their fright of yesterday's collapse.

Prices were bid up fractions to as much as 6 points or more at their best during mid-afternoon, but the irresolute behavior of U. S. Steel and other leaders stimulated profit selling which cut down gains in some sectors.

Transactions ran at the rate of around 4,300,000 shares.

Trading was more orderly than Tuesday, although a burst of activity in early dealings put the ticker tape about six minutes behind the market. It caught up by mid-day.

Some financial men said buying came from strong Wall Street interests, others disagreed.

### Leading Stocks Up

Sterling performers much of the time were General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Case, du Pont, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, American Smelting, American Can, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Union Carbide, Nash Kelvinator, Continental Can and Eastman Kodak.

Around board-rooms news tickers were eagerly scanned for hints of the attitude of official Washington toward the recent upheaval.

Freely discussed was the possibility that the break of shares might prompt Washington to reexamine tax laws relating to both stock deals and general business for possible action by Congress at its Nov. 15 session.

A sharp split of opinion on the near-by future of the market was noted in financial circles. The majority seemed to feel yesterday's trading gave the market a rather thorough shaking out of shares weakly held on margin.

Another view—that there would be no sustained rush for so-called "bargain" issues—was based on the idea the market's collapse in itself would tend to slow general business and whittle profits down.

### Bonds Advance

Gains of fractions to around four points were the rule as the bond market swung up from yesterday's lows on active dealings today. Around mid-day a substantial recovery move was under way with all sections of the list participating.

Federal loans, which turned sharply lower in yesterday's downslide, improved appreciably on moderate turnover. Gains, which were in the majority, ranged up to 14-32 of a point while scattered declines were held to around 5-32 of a point.

Transactions up to 11 o'clock were reported at $3,340,000, face amount, contrasted with $6,750,000 at the same hour yesterday. As share prices whirled upward on heavy volume, buying enthusiasm spilled over into the bond department.

Domestic corporates were caught up in the recovery march with rails and utilities—yesterday's widest losers—forging ahead for substantial gains. American & Foreign Power 5s jumped around 4 points and international Telephone 5s advanced a like amount.

Climbing a point or more were Great Northern four per cent bonds, Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Anaconda 4½s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s and Western Union 5s. Southern Railway 4s improved nearly three points. Rapid transit issues sounded the only sour note in an otherwise rapidly improving picture. Interborough 7s lost around 3 points on light transactions.

The foreign division was quiet with the majority of liens pointing a little higher. Some Brazilian loans, under heavy pressure yesterday, came back for a point or so. Abitibi Power & Paper 5s gained a little over a point and Japanese loans added a bit. French and German issues were a trifle heavy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Curb stocks continued their broad recovery move today as earlier fractional gains were widened to 2 to 3 point advances.

As the session went into the final hour utility and oil shares joined the forward sweep and some higher priced issues were up as much as 6 points.

Aluminum Company, well on the minus side earlier in the day, jumped around 6 points and Sherwin Williams was up about the same amount. Montgomery Ward "A" rallied about 5 and McWilliams Dredging forged ahead nearly 3 points.

As buying poured in American Cyanamid "B," American Light & Traction, Creole Petroleum and Lake Shore Mines were up 2 points or more. Gaining around a point were Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Columbia Oil & Gasoline and American Gas & Electric.

## N. E. Tel & Tel Earns $4.48 for 9 Months

*By the Associated Press*

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reports a net income of $5,973,092 during the past nine months, compared with $6,434,585 during the same period last year. Although operating revenues increased more than $2,000,000, to $55,759,403 the report said, it showed operating taxes and expenses increased more than the gain in revenue.

Net income for the period, the report stated, represented $4.48 a share, compared with $4.83 during the same nine months of 1936.

### Diesel Engine Meeting Oct. 28

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors Corp., will be host to several hundred railroad and business leaders on Oct. 28 at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria here, for a discussion of the Diesel engine's contribution to railroad progress.

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 38 | Abbott Lab (1.80a) | 5 | 39 | 38¾ | 39 | +1 |
| 85 | 45 | Acme Steel (4) | 13 | 48½ | 46 | 48½ | +2½ |
| 22⅝ | 9 | Adams Exp (.30g) | 45 | 10½ | 10 | 10⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 17½ | Adams-Millis (2) | 9 | 21 | 21 | 21 | +3½ |
| 36 | 16½ | Addressograph (1.40) | 21 | 23½ | 19¾ | 21 | +4½ |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | Advance Rumely | 9 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 80¼ | 53 | Air Reduction (1a) | 15 | 60 | 57 | 59⅞ | +2½ |
| 5¼ | ⅛ | Air-Way El Ap | 20 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 8 | Alaska Jun (.60a) | 60 | 10½ | 9⅜ | 10⅜ | +1¼ |
| 5⅜ | 1 | Alleghany | 148 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 58½ | 10 | Alleg pf xw | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | +1 |
| 59¾ | 11 | Alleg pf $50 ww | 17 | 14 | 11⅞ | 14 | +3½ |
| 59 | 11½ | Alleg pf $40 ww | 3 | 12¾ | 11 | 13½ | + ¾ |
| 52½ | 10½ | Alleg pr pf | 9 | 15 | 12 | 15 | +4½ |
| 45⅝ | 13 | Alleg Sil (1.20g) | 39 | 19 | 15½ | 18½ | +4⅝ |
| 277⅛ | 6½ | Allen Industr (1) | 12 | 10¼ | 8⅝ | 10¼ | +2⅜ |
| 256½ | 150 | Allied Ch & Dye (6) | 28 | 170½ | 162 | 170½ | + 9½ |
| 17½ | 12 | Allied Kid (1a) | 2 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 33½ | 10 | Allied Mills (2g) | 36 | 15 | 12⅝ | 15 | +2⅞ |
| 217⅝ | 6½ | Allied Stores (.20a) | 190 | 10⅜ | 8½ | 10⅝ | +2¼ |
| 85 | 50 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 1 | 55 | 50 | 50 | Oct 19 |
| 83½ | 34 | Allis-Ch Mfg (2g) | 95 | 43½ | 38½ | 43½ | +4¼ |
| 39⅝ | 8½ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 9 | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 1½ | Amal Leather | 26 | 2⅝ | 2 | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 52¼ | 20 | Amal Leather pf (3) | 15 | 23 | 19 | 23 | +3 |
| 114⅞ | 63¼ | Amerada (2) | 23 | 67 | 64 | 67 | +3 |
| 101½ | 53½ | Am Ag Ch Del (6½g) | 2 | 60 | 59 | 60 | +6½ |
| 41⅜ | 10 | Am Bank Note (¾g) | 41 | 15 | 13¼ | 14⅝ | +2⅝ |
| 80¾ | 28 | Am Brake Sh (2g) | 3 | 41½ | 38¾ | 41½ | +5¾ |
| 121 | 79½ | Am Can (4a) | 45 | 91 | 86 | 90 | +7 |
| 174 | 125½ | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 154 | 154 | 154 | Oct 19 |
| 71 | 15¼ | Am Car & Fdy (¼g) | 23 | 23¾ | 20½ | 23¾ | +3 |
| 104½ | 36 | Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) | 12 | 45 | 39 | 45 | +9 |
| 33⅜ | 11¼ | Am Ch & Cable (1g) | 122 | 17 | 14 | 16½ | +2½ |
| 150 | 86 | Am Ch & Cable pf (5) | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | +4 |
| 112 | 90 | Am Chicle (4a) | 12 | 94 | 91½ | 93 | +2½ |
| 23⅜ | 5¼ | Am Colortype | 4 | 8 | 6½ | 8 | +2 |
| 30⅜ | 8¼ | Am Comi Alcohol | 35 | 12 | 10¼ | 12 | +1⅝ |
| 33⅜ | 12½ | Am Crys Sug (3¼g) | 11 | 16½ | 14½ | 16½ | +3 |
| 13½ | 2 | Am Encaustic Tiling | 26 | 4½ | 2⅞ | 4¼ | +1½ |
| 17 | 5 | Am European | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Oct 19 |
| 13¾ | 2½ | Am & Foreign Pow | 136 | 4¼ | 3¼ | 4¼ | +1½ |
| 58⅞ | 17 | Am & For P $6 pf | 3 | 21½ | 19¼ | 21½ | +3 |
| 68⅞ | 19 | Am & For P $7 pf | 12 | 25 | 22½ | 25 | +4½ |
| 38½ | 5¾ | Am & For P 2 pf | 28 | 10¼ | 7½ | 10 | +2¾ |
| 21 | 7¾ | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 21 | 11¾ | 11 | 11 | +2 |
| 11¼ | 2½ | Am Hide & Leather | 39 | 4¼ | 3¼ | 4 | +1⅛ |
| 55¾ | 20½ | Am Hide & L pf (3) | 5 | 24½ | 23 | 24½ | +4 |
| 123⅜ | 32¼ | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 13 | 35 | 34 | 35 | +2¾ |
| 4¾ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 15 | 1⅞ | 1⅜ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 15 | Am Ice pf (1½g) | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 | —1 |
| 17¾ | 6⅜ | Am International | 18 | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7¾ | + ¾ |
| 58⅜ | 14½ | Am Locomotive | 48 | 20½ | 17¾ | 20½ | +3½ |
| 125 | 53 | Am Locomotive pf | 4 | 58 | 56 | 57½ | +2½ |
| 29⅜ | 10⅛ | Am M&Fdry (1) | 67 | 13½ | 11⅜ | 13½ | +2⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 3 | Am M & Met (.60) | 43 | 4¾ | 4 | 4¾ | + ⅞ |
| 68¾ | 29 | Am Metal (¾g) | 12 | 34⅜ | 32½ | 34¼ | — ¼ |
| 129½ | 106 | Am Metal 6% pf (6) | 2 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 | Oct 15 |
| 16½ | 3 | Am Power & Light | 215 | 6 | 4⅛ | 6 | +2 |
| 87⅛ | 31 | Am P & L $6 pf (6) | 20 | 39½ | 34 | 38¾ | +5¾ |
| 72½ | 26 | Am P & L $5 pf (5) | 16 | 33½ | 28⅝ | 33½ | +5⅝ |
| 29½ | 9¼ | Am Rad & St S (.60) | 276 | 13⅜ | 11⅜ | 13⅛ | +1⅞ |
| 45¼ | 15½ | Am Roll Mill (2) | 165 | 24½ | 20⅜ | 24 | +3¾ |
| 101⅜ | 70 | Am Roll Mill pf (4½) | 14 | 76½ | 73⅛ | 76 | +3½ |
| 36 | 17½ | Am Safety Raz (2) | 17 | 22⅛ | 19⅜ | 21 | +3½ |
| 29 | 7½ | Am Seating (¼g) | 12 | 13¾ | 11 | 13¾ | +3¾ |
| 103¾ | 45½ | Am Smelt & R (4g) | 78 | 57½ | 51½ | 57½ | +6 |
| 154 | 133 | Am Smelt & R pf (7) | 5 | 133 | 133 | 133 | |
| 67½ | 46 | Am Snuff (3a) | 3 | 49½ | 48 | 49½ | +3½ |
| 73¼ | 22½ | Am Steel Fdrs (1½g) | 43 | 27 | 23 | 27 | +3¾ |
| 26½ | 10½ | Am Stores (1½g) | 9 | 12 | 11¼ | 12 | +1½ |
| 56⅞ | 28¼ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 15 | 30 | 29¼ | 30 | +1½ |
| 143¾ | 104½ | Am Sugar Ref pf (7) | 2 | 107½ | 107¼ | 107⅞ | Oct 18 |
| 25⅝ | 14 | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 7 | 17 | 14½ | 16¾ | +2¼ |
| 187 | 140 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 128 | 152½ | 145¾ | 152½ | +5½ |
| 99 | 66 | Am Tobacco (5) | 12 | 69¾ | 67 | 69¾ | +3¼ |
| 99⅞ | 68⅛ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 24 | 72½ | 69½ | 72 | +3 |
| 150½ | 128¼ | Am Tobacco pf (6) | 5 | 137½ | 137 | 137 | |
| 20⅛ | 4¼ | Am Type Founders | 98 | 6⅞ | 5⅛ | 6⅞ | +2 |
| 29½ | 8 | Am Wat Wks (.60g) | 138 | 11⅝ | 9⅛ | 11¼ | +1⅜ |
| 107 | 84 | Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) | 3 | 82 | 82 | 82 | —2 |
| 14⅜ | 3½ | Am Woolen | 26 | 6¼ | 5 | 5½ | +1 |
| 79 | 34½ | Am Woolen pf (3k) | 7 | 38½ | 34½ | 38½ | +4⅜ |
| 20 | 3¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 208 | 6¼ | 5 | 6¼ | +1¼ |
| 79⅜ | 27½ | Am Zinc pr pf (2½g) | ▪2 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | Oct 19 |
| 69½ | 24¾ | Anaconda (1¼g) | 455 | 31¾ | 28¼ | 30⅞ | +1 |
| 97 | 40 | Anacon W&C (2½g) | 7 | 41 | 39 | 41 | +1 |
| 24¾ | 10 | Anchor Cap (.45g) | 13 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | + ½ |
| 37½ | 7 | Andes Copper | 11 | 11 | 7½ | 10¼ | +3¼ |
| 10¼ | 2⅝ | A P W Paper | 3 | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | 3⅞ | +1¼ |
| 48 | 31 | Arch-Dan-M (1½g) | 4 | 33 | 32 | 33 | +1 |
| 111 | 93 | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Oct 19 |
| 13¾ | 4⅜ | Armour Ill (.55g) | 263 | 7¾ | 6½ | 7⅜ | +1¾ |
| 99½ | 66 | Armour Ill pr pf (6) | 2 | 67 | 65 | 66½ | + ½ |
| 126 | 96 | Armour Ill pf (7) | 4 | 103 | 102 | 102 | Oct 18 |
| 70½ | 30 | Armstrong Ck (1½g) | 54 | 37 | 33⅛ | 37 | +4 |
| 16¼ | 4⅞ | Arnold Const (⅞g) | 18 | 7¼ | 6 | 7 | +1½ |
| 17⅜ | 2⅜ | Artloom | 6 | 4½ | 3½ | 4½ | +1 |
| 24⅜ | 6⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 36 | 8¾ | 7⅜ | 8¾ | +1⅜ |
| 101 | 75 | Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 125 | 107 | Assd D G 2 pf (5½k) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Aug 27 |
| 57½ | 35 | Associates Invest (3) | 3 | 36 | 35 | 35 | Oct 19 |
| 94¾ | 35 | Atch T & S F (2g) | 49 | 43¼ | 39½ | 43¼ | +3⅜ |
| 104 | 81½ | Atchison pf (5) | 5 | 79 | 78 | 71 | —3½ |
| 55½ | 18 | Atl Coast Line | 49 | 24½ | 21 | 24½ | +3 |
| 29 | 5 | Atl Gulf & W In | 10 | 6¼ | 5½ | 6 | +1 |
| 44 | 9 | Atl G & W In pf | 14 | 12¼ | 10⅛ | 12¼ | +2¼ |
| 37 | 18 | Atl Refining (1) | 86 | 24⅛ | 21⅜ | 24⅛ | +3⅛ |
| 116½ | 101⅜ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 3 | 103 | 102 | 103 | +1 |
| 18½ | 7⅜ | Atlas Corp (.80) | 41 | 10 | 9 | 10 | +2¼ |
| 52⅜ | 39¼ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 15 | 42 | 40 | 42 | +2 |
| 94 | 40½ | Atlas Powder (2½g) | 10 | 50 | 45 | 50 | +6⅜ |
| 18¼ | 4½ | Atlas Tack (½g) | 15 | 6 | 5⅛ | 6 | +1 |
| 36¾ | 6¼ | Auburn Auto | 21 | 9 | 7¾ | 9 | + 2 |
| 9½ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 6 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3 | |
| 9¼ | 2¼ | Aviation Corp | 87 | 3¾ | 2⅞ | 3⅝ | + ⅞ |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 23¾ | 5 | Baldwin Loco ct | 120 | 8⅜ | 6¼ | 8¼ | +1⅜ |
| 40½ | 8⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 181 | 12⅜ | 10 | 12¼ | +2¼ |
| 47¾ | 10 | Balt & Ohio pf | 25 | 15 | 13 | 14¾ | +3¼ |
| 45 | 30 | Bang & Aroos (2½) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | +2½ |
| 43⅜ | 10⅛ | Barber Co (¼g) | 36 | 14½ | 12¾ | 14½ | +2½ |
| 32 | 9 | Barker Bros | 8 | 10½ | 9½ | 10¼ | +1⅛ |
| 35¼ | 10 | Barnsdall (1) | 162 | 15 | 12 | 14¾ | +2¼ |
| 20¼ | 9¼ | Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g) | 17 | 11¼ | 10⅜ | 11¼ | +1⅝ |
| 28¾ | 13¼ | Beatrice Cr (1a) | 7 | 17 | 14½ | 16 | +1¾ |
| 105¾ | 98 | Beat Cr pf ww (5) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | —3 |
| 114¾ | 90¾ | Beech-Nut P (4a) | 3 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | + ¾ |
| 15¾ | 7⅜ | Belding-Hem (1) | 19 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8 | + ⅜ |
| 88½ | 84 | Belg NR pf (3.27g) | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | Sep 9 |
| 30½ | 8¼ | Bendix Aviat (¾g) | 106 | 12½ | 10⅜ | 12½ | —23⅜ |
| 23¾ | 15 | Benef In Co (2g) | 16 | 18½ | 15½ | 18½ | +3½ |
| 62⅜ | 42½ | Best & Co (2½a) | 4 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | Oct 18 |
| 105½ | 41 | Beth Steel (2½g) | 159 | 50½ | 46½ | 49½ | +1⅜ |
| 20 | 16 | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 15 | 16½ | 15 | 16½ | +1¾ |
| 129½ | 88 | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 15 | 90¼ | 87 | 90 | +2 |
| 69¾ | 30 | Bigelow-San (3g) | 3 | 32½ | 32 | 32½ | +1½ |
| 38 | 13½ | Black & Decker (1a) | 7 | 17 | 16 | 16½ | + ½ |
| 29⅞ | 9 | Blaw-Knox (.70g) | 27 | 14 | 11⅜ | 14 | +2 |
| 49¾ | 16 | Boeing Airplane | 153 | 21¾ | 19 | 21¼ | +2¼ |
| 48⅜ | 21 | Bohn Alum (2¾g) | 30 | 28 | 24½ | 27¼ | +3¼ |
| 25 | 15 | Bond Stores (1.60) | 4 | 16 | 15 | 16 | + ½ |
| 28 | 17⅛ | Borden (1.60) | 48 | 20⅞ | 19 | 20⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 50⅜ | 24⅛ | Borg-Warner (2) | 63 | 33½ | 31½ | 33½ | +3½ |
| 15¾ | 3 | Boston & Maine | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | +1½ |
| 4½ | ½ | Botany C M A | 10 | 1½ | ¾ | 1½ | +1 |
| 35⅜ | 18¼ | Bower R Bear (2g) | 11 | 21¼ | 19½ | 21¼ | +2¾ |
| 23¼ | 7 | Bridgpt Brass (.65g) | 134 | 10⅛ | 8⅜ | 10⅛ | +1¾ |
| 59⅞ | 18 | Briggs Mfg (2½g) | 56 | 26¼ | 22¼ | 26 | +4 |
| 53½ | 33 | Briggs & Strat (5) | 3 | 34½ | 33 | 34½ | +1½ |
| 47⅜ | 27 | Brillantn Mills (1) | 14 | 37⅜ | 27½ | 37⅜ | +10⅜ |
| 35⅝ | 15 | Burr Ad Ma (1a) | 149 | 19 | 17⅛ | 18¾ | +1¼ |
| 11¾ | 1¾ | Bush Terminal | 28 | 3 | 2¼ | 2⅞ | + ¾ |
| 39 | 8 | Bush Term 7% deb | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | + ¼ |
| 18½ | 5⅛ | Butler Bros (.60) | 69 | 9 | 9 | 9 | +2¼ |
| 36¼ | 19¼ | Butler Bros pf (1½g) | 9 | 22 | 19¾ | 21⅞ | +2⅜ |
| 9¼ | 2¼ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 67 | 3½ | 2½ | 3½ | +1⅛ |
| 33¾ | 6 | Byers Co | 36 | 9½ | 7⅜ | 9⅛ | +2⅛ |
| 34⅜ | 12½ | Byron Jackson (1g) | 23 | 17½ | 15¼ | 17½ | +2¼ |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 48¼ | 20½ | Calif Pack (1½a) | 22 | 27 | 23 | 24 | +3¾ |
| 52½ | 50 | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 1 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | Oct 19 |
| 6½ | 1 | Callahan Z-Ld | 91 | 2¼ | 1¾ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20½ | 4 | Calumet & H (1.10g) | 165 | 8¾ | 6⅜ | 8¾ | +2⅜ |
| 37⅜ | 10½ | Campbell Wy (1) | 38 | 16½ | 14½ | 16 | +2⅝ |
| 38¼ | 9½ | Can Dry Ginger Ale | 92 | 12½ | 11 | 12½ | +1⅞ |
| 17½ | 6⅞ | Canadian Pacific | 125 | 8⅞ | 7⅜ | 8½ | +1 |
| 61½ | 33¾ | Cannon Mills (1½g) | 2 | 34 | 34 | 34 | + ¼ |
| 18½ | 7¼ | Cap Adm A (½g) | 6 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 35⅜ | 18 | Carpenter Stl (1.60g) | 4 | 21¼ | 18½ | 21¼ | +2½ |
| 9½ | 2⅛ | Carriers & Gen(.15g) | 23 | 4¼ | 3⅜ | 4 | +1 |
| 191¾ | 89 | Case (JI) (6g) | 8 | 105 | 97 | 102½ | +8½ |
| 100 | 53½ | Caterpil Trac(2¼g) | 14 | 61⅞ | 59½ | 61⅞ | +5⅜ |
| 105¼ | 102½ | Caterpil Tr pf (5) | 1 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ | Oct 19 |
| 41¾ | 17 | Celanese Corp (2¼g) | 61 | 24 | 22½ | 23 | +2¾ |
| 115 | 103½ | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Oct 19 |
| 48¼ | 21 | Celotex (1.20g) | 4 | 24 | 22½ | 22½ | + ½ |
| 39¼ | 24 | Cent Aguir (1½a) | 3 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | |
| 12⅝ | 2 | Cent Pdy | 95 | 3½ | 2¾ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 41⅜ | 8 | Cent RR NJ | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | +1 |
| 24⅜ | 4 | Cent Violeta Sug | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | +1½ |
| 14½ | 3½ | Century Rib M (.40g) | 5 | 5¼ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ¾ |
| 86⅜ | 40½ | Cerro de Pas (4a) | 44 | 47 | 43 | 47 | +4 |
| 23⅜ | 3¼ | Certain-teed | 49 | 6½ | 5⅛ | 6¼ | +1½ |
| 43¼ | 20½ | Champ Pap & P (2) | 17 | 35 | 30¼ | 35 | +5¼ |
| 48 | 5 | Checker Cab | 21 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | +1½ |
| 68½ | 31 | Ches & Ohio (2.80a) | 107 | 39 | 37⅛ | 38¾ | +1⅝ |
| 100 | 89¼ | Ches & Ohio pf (4) | 3 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89¼ | Oct 19 |
| 90½ | 41½ | Ches Corp (3) | 5 | 47 | 46 | 47 | +3 |
| 4¾ | ¾ | Chi & E Ill | 8 | 1¾ | ⅞ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 2 | Chi & E Ill pf | 4 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | + ⅞ |
| 6⅜ | 1½ | Chi & N W | 44 | 2½ | 1¾ | 2⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 19½ | 3 | Chi & N W pf | 15 | 5 | 4 | 4⅞ | +1½ |
| 4 | 1 | Chi Gt West | 21 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 3 | Chi Gt West pf | 22 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | +1⅜ |
| 32 | 10½ | Chi Mail Or (1½a) | 10 | 13½ | 12½ | 13½ | +1½ |
| 3½ | ⅛ | Chi M St P & P | 14 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 1⅛ | Chi M St P & P pf | 50 | 2¼ | 1⅝ | 2¼ | + ¾ |
| 32 | 6¾ | Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) | ▪ | 30½ | 29½ | 30½ | Oct 19 |
| 45 | 29½ | Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) | ▪ | 30½ | 29½ | 30½ | Oct 19 |
| 3¾ | 1 | Chi Rk Is & P | 15 | 1¾ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 8¾ | 1 | C R I & P 6% pf | 17 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 1⅜ | C R I & P 7% pf | 18 | 2⅞ | 1⅝ | 2⅞ | + ¾ |
| 27 | 6½ | Chi Yell Cab (1¾g) | 6 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ | +1 |
| 22½ | 12 | Chick Cot Oil | 28 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ⅜ |
| 15⅞ | 3 | Childs Co | 25 | 5¾ | 4¼ | 5⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 133¼ | 82½ | Chrysler (7g) | 678 | 96½ | 89½ | 96½ | +8½ |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21⅜ | 11 | City Ice & F (2) | 13 | 14 | 12⅝ | 14 | +2 |
| 10½ | 2 | City Stores | 24 | 3¾ | 3 | 3¾ | +1 |
| 48 | 24½ | Clark Equip (4.30g) | 17 | 29⅝ | 27½ | 29 | +3¾ |
| 48½ | 23 | Clev Graph B (1½g) | 36 | 29 | 26 | 29 | +3½ |
| 36¾ | 28½ | Climax Molyb (.90g) | 2 | 34 | 31¾ | 34 | +3 |
| 29⅛ | 13½ | Clett Peabody (1) | ▪5 | 16½ | 15¾ | 16½ | + ¾ |
| 170½ | 94¾ | Coca-Cola (3) | 67 | 168½ | 162 | 168½ | +8 |
| 59 | 56½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 57 | 57 | 57 | |
| 25¾ | 8½ | Colgate-Palm (1½) | 77 | 12¼ | 11 | 12 | +1½ |
| 104½ | 99 | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 1 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | — ¾ |
| 62¾ | 39¾ | Coll & Alk (4g) | 3 | 29¾ | 27 | 29 | +5 |
| 51⅞ | 11⅞ | Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)- | 33 | 16½ | 13 | 16½ | +4 |
| 33 | 18 | Colum Br A (1.05g) | 22 | 19 | 18 | 19 | +1 |
| 31½ | 17½ | Colum Br B (1.05g) | 12 | 19 | 18 | 19 | +1 |
| 20⅞ | 4⅝ | Colum G&El (.45g) | 530 | 8½ | 6⅞ | 8⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 108 | 68½ | Colum G&El pf A (6) | 2 | 70 | 70 | 70 | +1½ |
| 30½ | 10 | Colum Pict vtc(1a) | 16 | 14⅜ | 12¾ | 13¾ | +2⅜ |
| 46⅜ | 27 | Colum Pict pf (2¾) | 2 | 29 | 27½ | 29 | +1 |
| 125⅜ | 75 | Colum Carbon (4a) | 7 | 82 | 81½ | 82 | +4½ |
| 69¼ | 33½ | Coml Credit (4a) | 27 | 44¾ | 41 | 44¾ | +5¾ |
| 114 | 90 | Coml Credit pf (4¼) | 2 | 91 | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | Oct 11 |
| 80¼ | 39½ | Coml Invest Tr (4) | 60 | 47⅝ | 45 | 47⅛ | +1⅞ |
| 120 | 95 | Coml I Tr cv pf (4½t | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | Oct 19 |
| 21¾ | 5 | Coml Solv (.60) | 135 | 9⅜ | 7⅜ | 9¼ | +1⅞ |
| 4½ | 1 | Comwith & Sou | 367 | 1¾ | 1⅜ | 1¾ | + ⅜ |
| 75⅝ | 34 | Comwith & So pf (3) | 5 | 38 | 35 | 37½ | +2½ |
| 19½ | 4½ | Conde Nast | 9 | 5½ | 4½ | 5⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 45⅝ | 21 | Congoleum-Nairn (3) | 20 | 25½ | 23½ | 25½ | +3 |
| 19¼ | 10 | Congress Cigar | 2 | 10¾ | 10 | 10½ | + ½ |
| 123¾ | 8 | Consol Aircraft | 24 | 11¾ | 10⅝ | 11¼ | +1½ |
| 18⅞ | 4⅜ | Consol Cigar | 13 | 6½ | 5⅝ | 6½ | +1⅝ |
| 49½ | 22 | Consol Edison (1½g) | 159 | 28½ | 25½ | 28 | +3½ |
| 108 | 94 | Consol Edison pf (5) | 2 | 95½ | 95 | 95 | + ¾ |
| 5⅜ | 1 | Consol Film | 16 | 2½ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | +1 |
| 18⅜ | 4¼ | Consol Film pf | 23 | 6 | 5 | 6 | +1 |
| 13½ | 3¼ | Consol Laundries | 38 | 6 | 4½ | 5⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 17⅞ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80a) | 346 | 10 | 8⅞ | 10 | +1¼ |
| 106⅞ | 102 | Consol Oil $5 pf (5) | 4 | 103 | 102 | 102 | Oct 19 |
| 10⅜ | 2⅜ | Consol RR Cuba pf | 26 | 4 | 3 | 4 | +1⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Consol Textile | 38 | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | + ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 3 | Consol Coal | 26 | 5⅜ | 4 | 5⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 52¾ | 16 | Consol Coal pf | 6 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | +4½ |
| 92½ | 80¼ | Consum Pow pf (4½) | 1 | 82½ | 82½ | 82¾ | +1⅞ |
| 37⅜ | 10¾ | Container Corp (1.20) | 72 | 16¼ | 14½ | 16¼ | +2⅞ |
| 37¾ | 7½ | Cont Baking A | 42 | 11¾ | 9⅞ | 11½ | +1¾ |
| 5¼ | 1 | Cont Baking B | 87 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 109¾ | 65 | Cont Baking pf (8) | 6 | 70 | 68 | 68 | Oct 19 |
| 69½ | 41¾ | Cont Can (3) | 35 | 47½ | 44 | 47 | +4¼ |
| 25¾ | 8½ | Cont Dia Fib (1¾g) | 21 | 10 | 8¼ | 10 | +1⅝ |
| 42¾ | 23 | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 42 | 27½ | 23⅞ | 27½ | +3½ |
| 3⅞ | ⅞ | Cont Motors | 42 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 49 | 24 | Cont Oil Del (1¼g) | 86 | 31⅛ | 28¼ | 31⅛ | +3 |
| 33⅛ | 15¼ | Cont Steel (1) | 18 | 14¾ | 12 | 14¾ | +3¼ |
| 35⅝ | 17½ | Corn Products (3) | 61 | 54⅜ | 50½ | 51½ | —2¾ |
| 130¾ | 83½ | Corn Products pf (7) | 1 | 160½ | 160½ | 160½ | Oct 13 |
| 10¼ | 3 | Coty | 53 | 4¼ | 3⅜ | 4⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 58½ | 27 | Crane Co | 28 | 33½ | 32 | 33⅛ | +3½ |
| 115 | 90 | Crane Co cv pf (5) | 12 | 95 | 90 | 95 | +5 |
| 37 | 22 | Cream of Wh (2g) | 13 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | |
| 28¾ | 7 | Crosley Radio | 22 | 9½ | 7¾ | 9½ | +2 |
| 100⅞ | 31⅝ | Crown Cork (2) | 19 | 38⅜ | 35 | 38 | +4 |
| 56½ | 41½ | Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼) | 1 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | Oct 15 |
| 47¼ | 36½ | Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | Oct 15 |
| 25¼ | 8½ | Crown Zellerb (¾g) | 33 | 12⅞ | 11⅞ | 12⅞ | +1¾ |
| 108¾ | 70 | Crown Zeller pf (5) | 3 | 72 | 71 | 72 | +2 |
| 81¾ | 21 | Crucible Steel | 15 | 31½ | 28½ | 31½ | +4½ |
| 135 | 100 | Crucible Stl pf (5¼k | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | —10 |
| 3 | ⅜ | Cuba Co | 9 | ⅝ | ¾ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 2¾ | Cuban-Am Sugar | 40 | 5 | 4 | 5 | +1 |
| 43 | 16 | Cudahy Pack | 7 | 18½ | 17¾ | 18 | + ⅜ |
| 20⅝ | 4 | Curtis Publishing | 40 | 6¾ | 6⅛ | 6¾ | +1⅞ |
| 109½ | 52½ | Curtis Pub pf (7) | 4 | 57 | 50 | 50 | —2½ |
| 8¾ | 2 | Curtiss-Wright | 407 | 3¾ | 3 | 3⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 23¾ | 8⅛ | Curtiss-Wright A | 88 | 11 | 9½ | 11 | +1 |
| 86 | 67⅛ | Cushman 7% pf (3½) | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | Sep 17 |
| 90⅞ | 39⅝ | Cutler-Hammer (2g) | 19 | 45 | 40 | 45 | +5 |
| | | **D** | | | | | |
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Sluggish Wool Trading Makes Prices Waver

**Weekly Wool Review**

Bright spots are not entirely missing from the raw wool picture, even though markets continue dull and unsettled both in the United States and abroad. Demand is decidedly slack to be sure, and prices appear to be softening though just how much is not to be determined until there is more business being done.

Wool goods manufacturers who buy and use large quantities of wool, voice the opinion that the clothiers and the cutters-up will be forced to take some action soon, for the new season, unless they do not care to get the goods through in time to allow them to be put into clothing for next spring and summer. This encourages some observers to look for better conditions before long.

Still another bright spot is the action of the Government in contracting for sizeable yardages of goods, and the widespread opinion that bids for another substantial quantity are soon to be opened.

Optimists, too, opine that the easier trend of prices is about halted, although the volume of new business is hardly sufficient to assure such a situation. Significantly, the bulk of large holders of raw wool has held steadfastly to their wools throughout the weakness of the last several weeks. They had faith in the basic strength of wool, and refused to accept concessions such as buyers would offer and which were accepted for small lots from day to day.

These "sacrifice" prices clearly indicate the soft trend of the market but hardly can be accepted as a criterion of the true market values. Sales that are being made are not only for small lots and at low prices but are usually confined to odd and scattered lots. Buyers in the topmakers' class assert that 80c. clean basis, would bring a fair volume of wool, but the dealers aver that 85c, clean, is the minimum at which any quantity would be released. Yet at the peak of the price movement some weeks ago, wools were close to $1 a pound.

Sampling lots of mohair are being sold to woolen mills but only in restricted volume. Prices are tending softer, as is the case in wool. Best adult hair in Texas can be purchased around 55c while five to ten cents more was asked a few weeks ago, with growers firm in their refusal to shade quotations.

## Money Market

**New York Quotations**

| | Today | Prev. | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call loan renewal | | | |
| Stock Exch | 1 % | 1 % | 1 % |
| Curb Exch | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Com paper | | | |
| Prime | 1 @1¼ | 1 @1¼ | ¾ |
| Time money | | | |
| 60-89 days | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 4-6 months | 1½ | 1½ | 1¼ |
| Bar silver | 44¾c | 44¾c | 44¾c |

**Boston Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Call money | 1¼ % | 1¼ % |
| Com paper | ¾@1 | ¾@1 |
| Time money | 1¼@1½ | 1¼@1½ |

**Bankers Acceptance Market**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 days | ⅛@ ⅛ | ⅛@ ⅛ | ⅛@ ⅜% |
| 60 days | ⅛@ ⅛ | ⅛@ ⅛ | ⅜@ ⅜ |
| 4 months | ⅛@ ⅛ | ⅜@ ⅜ | ⅜@ ⅜ |
| 5-6 months | ⅛@ ⅛ | ⅜@ ⅜ | ⅜@ ⅜ |

**London Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 mos bills | ⅝ % | ⅝ % | ⅝@⅝ |
| Short bills | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝@⅝ |
| Bar silver | 20d | 20d | 20d |
| Bar gold | 140s 6½d | 140s 5½d | 142s 5½d |

**Central Bank Rates**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 1½% | Buenos Aires | 3½ |
| Boston | 1½ | Calcutta | 3 |
| Chicago | 1½ | Copenhagen | 4 |
| Cleveland | 1½ | Danzig | 4 |
| Dallas | 1½ | Lisbon | 4 |
| Kansas City | 1½ | London | 2 |
| Minneapolis | 1½ | Helsingfors | 4 |
| New York | 1 | Madrid | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 1½ | Oslo | 4 |
| Richmond | 1½ | Ottawa | 2½ |
| San Francisco | 1½ | Paris | 3½ |
| St. Louis | 1½ | Prague | 3 |
| Athens | 6 | Riga | 5 |
| Amsterdam | 2 | Rome | 4½ |
| Berne | 1½ | Stockholm | 2½ |
| Berlin | 4 | Sofia | 5½ |
| Bombay | 3 | Tokyo | 3.29 |
| Brussels | 2 | Vienna | 3½ |
| Bucharest | 4½ | Warsaw | 5 |
| Budapest | 4 | | |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

**Europe**

| Sterling: | Today | Last | Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.95¼ | $4.95¼ | | $8.2397 |
| Cables | 4.95¼ | 4.95½ | | 8.2397 |
| France—franc | .0338 | .0338¾ | | |
| Belgium—belga | .1686 | .1686 | | .1695 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2302 | .2302 | | |
| Italy—lira | .0526½ | .0526¼ | | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4017 | .4017 | | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5729 | .5729½ | | |
| Sweden—krona | .2556 | .2556 | | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2492 | .2491 | | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .2213 | .2213 | | .4537 |
| Spain—peseta | † | † | | .3267 |
| Greece—drachma | .0091 | .0091 | | .0220 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1887 | .1886 | | .2382 |
| Czecho'via—crown | .0350¼ | .0350¼ | | |
| Finland—finm'k | .0220 | .0220 | | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1977 | .1977 | | .2961 |
| Poland—zloty | .1894 | .1894 | | .1899 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0452 | .0452 | | .0748 |
| Roumania—leu | .0075 | .0101 | | .0075 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0233 | .0233 | | .0298 |

**South America**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina—peso‡ | .2995 | .3000 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0580 | .0578 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso‡ | .0375 | .0400 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol | .2575 | .2525 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso | .5900‡ | .5900‡ | 1.7510 |

**Far East**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan—yen | .2886 | .2881 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3742 | .3738 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5549 | .5555 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .3110 | .3104 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .2960x | .2940x | |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .5825 | .5825 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .5012½ | .5020 | .5000 |

**Canada**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada—dollar | 1.0003 | 1.0003 | 1.6931 |

**Mexico**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico—peso | .2780 | .2780 | .8440 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso, nNominal.

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

**Wheat**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | .97⅛ | 1.02½ | .97⅛ | .99⅜ | +.02 |
| May | .97½ | 1.00¾ | .97½ | 1.00 | +.02¼ |
| July | .91 | .94½ | .91 | .93¾ | +.02¼ |

**Corn**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | .58¾ | .60 | .58⅛ | .58¼ | |
| May | .60 | .61½ | .59¾ | .61 | +.00½ |
| July | .60⅜ | .62 | .60⅜ | .61¾ | +.00¾ |

**Oats**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | .30¾ | .30¾ | .30¾ | .30¾ | +.00⅜ |
| May | .30⅜ | .30⅝ | .30¼ | .30½ | +.00¼ |

**Rye**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | .72½ | .73½ | .71⅞ | .72⅞ | +.01 |
| May | .71⅝ | .73¼ | .71½ | .72¼ | +.01 |

**Hide Futures**

(Reported by Thompson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 13.07 | 13.40 | 13.07 | 13.40 | +.33 |
| March | 12.33 | 12.60 | 12.30 | 12.62 | +.32 |

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2 p. m.**

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3⅜s '43-40 June | 105.14 | 105.14 | 105.14 |
| 1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch | 106.7 | 106.7 | 106.7 |
| 2 3½s '41 | 106.7 | 106.7 | 106.7 |
| 17 3⅜s '47-43 | 106.24 | 106.22 | 106.22 |
| 17 3⅛s '45-43 | 106.13 | 106.10 | 106.10 |
| 22 3⅛s '46-44 | 106.6 | 106.3 | 106.6 |
| 1 4s '54-44 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 22 3¾s '47-45 | 102.10 | 102.6 | 102.6 |
| 4 3¼s '56-46 | 106.13 | 106.13 | 106.13 |
| 10 3s '48-46 | 104.4 | 104.2 | 104.2 |
| 2 3⅛s '49-46 | 104.20 | 104.14 | 104.20 |
| 5 4¼s '52-47 | 115.2 | 115.2 | 115.2 |
| 45 3¾s '51-48 | 106.17 | 106.13 | 106.17 |
| 5 3¼s '52-49 | 104.4 | 104.2 | 104.4 |
| 67 2½s '53-49 | 97.21 | 97.15 | 97.20 |
| 54 2¾s '54-51 | 99.20 | 99.12 | 99.17 |
| 2 3s '58-51 | 102.14 | 102.14 | 102.14 |
| 34 2½s '60-55 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 100.6 |
| 4 2¾s '59-56 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 3s '47-42 | 102.20 | 102.12 | 102.20 |
| 5 3¼s '64-44 | 102.30 | 102.30 | 102.30 |
| 8 3s '49-44 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 102.6 |

**Home Owners' Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 2⅞s '49-39 | 100.15 | 100.11 | 100.15 |
| 13 2¼s '44-42 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.2 |
| 22 3s '52-44 | 102.4 | 101.31 | 102.4 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Adams Exp 4s '47 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 13 Alleghany 5s '44 | 77 | 75 | 76½ |
| 9 Alleghany 5s '49 | 66½ | 64 | 66½ |
| 40 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 37 | 28 | 30½ |
| 5 Allegh Val 4s '42 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 3 Allied Strs 4½s '50 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 2 Allied Strs 4½s '51 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 83 Allis Chalmers 4s '52 | 102 | 100¼ | 101⅞ |
| 61 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 61 | 58½ | 61 |
| 3 Am Ice 5s '53 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 217 AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 101¾ | 100⅛ | 101¾ |
| 5 Am Int 5½s '49 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 14 Am T&T 5½s '43 | 112¾ | 112½ | 112¾ |
| 11 Am T&T 3¾s '66 | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 |
| 7 Am T&T 4½s '39 | 104 | 103 | 104 |
| 27 Am T&T 3¾s '61 | 99⅛ | 98⅝ | 99⅛ |
| 6 Am T Fdr cv '50 | 100½ | 99 | 100 |
| 2 Am W W & E 6s '75 | 97½ | 97 | 97½ |
| 59 Anaconda Cop4½s'50 | 102½ | 100½ | 102½ |
| 19 Ang Or Nitrate 7s '67 | 28 | 27 | 28 |
| 17 Arm Del 4s '57 | 90 | 88⅞ | 90 |
| 19 Arm Del 4s '55 | 91¼ | 90 | 91¼ |
| 12 AT&SF 4s '95 | 108 | 107⅜ | 108 |
| 1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 10 AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 106⅞ | 105½ | 106⅞ |
| 1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 26 A C Line 1st4s'52 | 94½ | 94¼ | 94½ |
| 2 ACL 4½s '52 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 10 A C Line 4½s '64 | 79 | 78¾ | 79 |
| 2 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| 5 Atl Gu&WI 3s '59 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 3 Austin & NW 5s '41 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 25 B&O rfg 6s '95 | 62½ | 57 | 59 |
| 57 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 96½ | 94½ | 96¼ |
| 4 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 49 | 45 | 49 |
| 79 B&O 5s '96 F | 48¼ | 42½ | 48¼ |
| 88 B&O 5s 2006 D | 48½ | 42½ | 48 |
| 88 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 44 | 39 | 43½ |
| 53 B&O 4s '48 | 39⅞ | 38½ | 38⅞ |
| 18 B&O 5s SW '50 | 72½ | 70¼ | 71¾ |
| 1 Bell Tel 5s '60 C | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 151 Beth Stl 4½s '60 | 101½ | 100½ | 101¼ |
| 58 Beth Stl 3¼s '66 | 92 | 90½ | 92 |
| 20 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 52½ | 51 | 52 |
| 8 BostMe 4¾s JJ'61 | 48½ | 47½ | 48½ |
| 5 BotConMills 6½s'34 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅝ |
| 5 BotConM 6½s '34ct | 9⅞ | 8¾ | 9⅝ |
| 7 Bklyn Eddis 3½s '66 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 34 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66 | 62 | 60½ | 62 |
| 2 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 3 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B | 104⅝ | 104⅜ | 104⅝ |
| 2 Buf Gen El 4½s '61 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 1 Buf Niag El 3½s '67 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 8 Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 53 | 50¾ | 53 |
| 10 Cal Pack 5s '40 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 10 Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 116⅝ | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| 7 Can Nat 5s '60 Jly | 114⅞ | 114 | 114 |
| 1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 116¼ | 116½ | 116½ |
| 3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 114¾ | 114¼ | 114½ |
| 7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 111¾ | 111¼ | 111¾ |
| 4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 111⅝ | 111⅛ | 111⅝ |
| 4 Can Pac 4s '44 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 17 Can Pac 5s '54 | 99¾ | 99 | 99 |
| 27 Can Pac 4½s '46 | 101 | 100 | 101 |
| 3 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 21 Can Pac 4s perp | 82¼ | 80½ | 82¼ |
| 6 Caro C & O 5s '38 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 76 | 75 | 76 |
| 7 Cen Foundry 6s '41 | 100½ | 100 | 100½ |
| 2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45 | 14½ | 10½ | 14½ |
| 6 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51 | 92 | 91⅞ | 92 |
| 15 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 76 | 74½ | 76 |
| 74 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 103 | 101½ | 103 |
| 12 Cen RR N J 5s '87 | 34 | 32 | 34 |
| 2 Cen Steel 8s '41 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 4 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 58 | 57 | 58 |
| 2 C & O 3½s '96 D | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| 21 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E | 94⅞ | 94 | 94⅞ |
| 2 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 5 Chi & Erie 5s '71 A | 112¾ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 2 C B & Q 4½s '77 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 C B & Q gen 4s '58 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 C B & Q 4s Ill '49 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 33 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 13½ | 13 | 13 |
| 22 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 84 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 20¾ | 17¼ | 20⅞ |
| 1 Ch I & L 6s '66 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 1 Chi I & L 5s '56 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 145 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 11⅝ | 10¼ | 11⅝ |
| 162 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 4¼ |
| 17 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 29½ | 28¾ | 29½ |
| 8 CM&SP 3½s '89 B | 29½ | 29¼ | 29½ |
| 18 Chi&NW 6½s '36 | 25¼ | 25 | 25⅛ |
| 1 Chi&NW gn 5s '87 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 63 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49 | 6¾ | 6 | 6⅞ |
| 9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 18 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 11½ | 11 | 11½ |
| 1 Chi & NW 3⅜s '87 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 2 Chi Ry 5s '27 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| 26 CRI&P 4½s '52A | 9½ | 8¼ | 9 |
| 14 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct | 8 | 7¾ | 8 |
| 6 CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 5 | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 78 CRI&P 4s '88 | 19½ | 17½ | 19½ |
| 15 CRI&P 4s '88 ct | 18½ | 17 | 18½ |
| 80 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 9⅝ | 8½ | 9 |
| 14 CRI&P rfg 4s '34ct | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44 | 108¾ | 106½ | 106¾ |
| 4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 17 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 94¼ | 93⅞ | 94¼ |
| 13 Ch & W Ind 4s '52 | 97 | 95 | 95 |
| 11 Child Co 5s '43 | 63 | 58 | 63 |
| 26 Gbodrich 4¼s '56 | 96¼ | 94¾ | 96 |
| 22 Goodrich 6s '43 | 95½ | 93¾ | 95½ |
| 35 Goodyr T&R 4s '57 | 102⅞ | 101¾ | 102¼ |
| 1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 12 Gt Nor 4½s '76D | 92 | 91⅝ | 92 |
| 30 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 91½ | 89 | 91½ |
| 2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61 | 112 | 111¾ | 112 |
| 214 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 105¼ | 103½ | 104½ |
| 121 Gt Nor 4s '48 H | 98¾ | 95¼ | 98¼ |
| 3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 85½ | 85 | 85 |
| 5 Gulf St Util 4s '66 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 5 Hous OilTex 5½s'47 | 97¼ | 94¾ | 97¼ |
| 13 Hudson Coal 5s '62A | 38 | 35 | 36 |
| 15 Hud & Man 5½s '57 | 50 | 48½ | 50 |
| 33 Hud&Main ine 5s'57 | 16¾ | 15 | 16¾ |
| 7 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B | 105¾ | 105½ | 105¾ |
| 32 Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 45 | 42 | 44¼ |
| 49 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A | 52¼ | 50 | 53¼ |
| 1 Ill Steel 4½s '40 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 60 | 57 | 58 |
| 5 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct | 56½ | 55½ | 56½ |
| 18 Interb R Tr 6s '32 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 30 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 | 56½ | 54 | 56½ |
| 45 Interlake Iron 4s '47 | 73½ | 74¼ | 73½ |
| 4 Int Agric 5s '42 st | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 6 Int Gt Nor a1268 '52 | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52 | 21¾ | 21 | 21¾ |
| 14 Int Hydro El 6s '44 | 60½ | 55 | 60½ |
| 7 Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 52 | 51 | 51 |
| 40 Int Paper 5s '55 | 78½ | 76½ | 77 |
| 11 Int Paper 5s '47 | 93¾ | 93 | 93¼ |
| 1 Int Rys C Am 5s '42 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 26 Int T&T cv 4½s '39 | 77½ | 74 | 77½ |
| 18 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 47½ | 41½ | 47½ |
| 45 Int T&T 5s '55 | 49½ | 43¼ | 49½ |
| 3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 32 Jones&Laugh4¼s'61 | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| 3 KCP&S & Mem 4s '39 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 K C South 5s '50 | 62 | 58½ | 60¾ |
| 3 K C South 3s '50 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 5 Kans G & E 4½s '80 | 103⅞ | 103⅝ | 103⅞ |
| 3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 1 Kinney & Co 5½s '61 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 10 Koppers Co 4s '51 | 100¾ | 100 | 100⅜ |
| 24 Kresge Found 4s '45 | 100½ | 99 | 100 |
| 3 Kresge Found 3½s'47 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 5 Lac Gas 6s '42A | 43½ | 43 | 43½ |
| 24 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 60 | 57½ | 60 |
| 19 Lac Gas 5½s '80 D | 59½ | 58¼ | 59 |
| 6 Lac Gas 5s '39 | 90¾ | 90 | 90¾ |
| 5 LE & West 3s '47 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 2 L S & M S 3½s '97 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 73 Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 25 | 24 | 25 |
| 1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 17 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 34½ | 30½ | 34½ |
| 24 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 33½ | 30 | 33½ |
| 1 Leh Val Term 5s '41 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 4 Lex & E 5s '45 | 120 | 118 | 119 |
| 4 Liggett & M 5s '51 | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| 55 Loews 3½s '46 | 97⅞ | 96 | 97⅞ |
| 1 Long Isl gen 4s '38 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 11 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 94¼ | 94 | 94 |
| 3 Lorillard Co 5s '51 | 119¼ | 119 | 119 |
| 17 Louisv & Ark 5s '69 | 68½ | 67⅞ | 68¼ |
| 5 Lou & N 5s 3003 B | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 14 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 95 | 93 | 95 |
| 9 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 85 | 83 | 85 |
| 1 L&NAKnox&Cin4s'55 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 2 Lou&NMobile4½s'45W | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 4 Lou Gas & El-3½s '66 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 5 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ |
| 3 Manat Sug 7½s '42 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 8 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct | 33 | 30 | 33 |
| 3 Manhat Ry 4s '90 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 57 McKes&Rob 5½s '50 | 101 | 99⅝ | 101 |
| 8 Mead Corp 6s '45 A | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 9 Met Ed 4½s '68 | 103½ | 102⅞ | 103½ |
| 11 MilElRy&L 5s '61B | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 5 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71 | 97¾ | 97 | 97¾ |
| 5 MilSpart&NW 4s'57 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 7 M & 2L2cn 5s '34 ct | 5¾ | 4 | 5¾ |
| 10 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1 MSP&SSM ext 5½s'49 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 1 MSP & SSM2gtd 5s '38 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 10 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 12 | 10 | 12 |
| 33 M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 49½ | 44 | 49½ |
| 10 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67 | 30 | 29 | 30 |
| 36 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 73¼ | 72½ | 73 |
| 20 M-K-Tex 1stst 4s '90 | 42 | 41⅞ | 42 |
| 76 Mo Pac 3½s '49 | 6 | 5½ | 6 |
| 3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 22½ | 22 | 22 |
| 77 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 24¾ | 22 | 24¼ |
| 4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 13 Mo Pac 5s '80H | 23½ | 22 | 23½ |
| 48 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 24½ | 22 | 24½ |
| 99 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| 10 Mob & Ohi 5s '38 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 15 Mob & O 4½s '77 | 13 | 11 | 13 |
| 73 Monongah Ry 4s '60 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 27 Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 91 | 90 | 90¾ |
| 1 Mor & Essex 5s '55 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 16 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ |
| 3 Mor&Essex3½s2000 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 4 Namm & Son 6s '43 | 103 | 102¼ | 103 |
| 9 Nassau El 4s '51 | 25 | 24 | 24½ |
| 50 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 101 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45 | 101 | 100⅝ | 101 |
| 25 Natl Steel 4s '65 | 105¾ | 104¾ | 105¾ |
| 3 NEngT&T 4½s '61B | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 12 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 6 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A | 91 | 90½ | 90½ |
| 2 N O Pu Sv 5s '54B | 90 | 91 | 91 |
| 17 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 | 35 | 32 | 35 |
| 10 NO Tex&M 5s '54B | 34 | 31½ | 34 |
| 4 NO Tex & M 4½s '56 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 26 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 74 | 71½ | 74 |
| 15 NYC 4½s 2013A | 69¼ | 65 | 69¼ |
| 6 NYC cn24s '98 | 87 | 86⅞ | 87 |
| 15 NYC 3¾s '46 | 95 | 93⅝ | 95 |
| 59 NYC 3½s '52 | 92 | 89¼ | 91¾ |
| 18 NYC&HR 4½s 2013 | 69¼ | 65 | 69¼ |
| 5 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 94½ | 93¾ | 94½ |
| 7 NYC La Sh 3½s '98 | 87½ | 87 | 87½ |
| 66 NYCh&StL 4½s '78 | 64½ | 59½ | 64½ |
| 5 NYCh&StL 4s '46 | 93 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 1 NY Dock Co 5s '38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 2 NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 12 NY Edis 5½s '44 | 100¾ | 100¼ | 100¾ |
| 4 NY Edis 3½s '66 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 NY G El H&P 4s '49 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 8 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 4 NYNH&H ct 6s '40 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ |
| 7 NYNH&H ct 4s '47 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 12 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 21⅜ | 20 | 21⅜ |
| 20 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 9½ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 1 NYNH&H 3½s 54 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 4 NYNH&H 3½s 56 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 NYNH&H con 4s 54 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 21 NY O & W rfg 4s'92 | 10½ | 9¼ | 10⅛ |
| 3 NY Steam 5s 56 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 3 NY Steam 5s 51 | 105½ | 105 | 105 |
| 14 NY Tel 4½s 39 | 106½ | 106½ | 106⅜ |
| 5 NY Tel 3¼s 67 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 7 NY W&Bos4½s46 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 13 Niagara FallsP3½s86 | 102⅝ | 102 | 102⅝ |
| 15 Niagara Sh 5½s 50 | 80 | 79 | 80 |
| 19 Norf Sou 5s 61A | 12½ | 10½ | 12½ |
| 5 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Nor Am Ed 5s'54A | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| 1 Nor Am Ed 5s 66C | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 38 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 95½ | 92¼ | 95½ |
| 10 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 |
| 11 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 65 | 62 | 65 |
| 10 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 98¼ | 97½ | 98 |
| 5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 2 Okla G&E 3¾s 66 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 8 Okla G&E 4s 46 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 Ont P N Fall 5s 42 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 1 OreRR&Nav 4s 46 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 5 Ore Sh Line 5s 46 | 116½ | 116 | 116 |
| 21 Or-Wash RR&N 4s81 | 105 | 104 | 105 |
| 29 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66 | 97⅞ | 97 | 97 |
| 2 Pac Gas&El 4½s 57 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 Pac Pow&Lt 5s '37 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 3 Pac Tel&Tel 5s '37 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 11 St L & W rfg 5s '50 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 |
| 2 StP&cDuluth 4s '68 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 1 StPGr&Nor 4½s '47 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 19 SA&A Pass 4s '43 | 90 | 89 | 90 |
| 1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 130 Seab A L cn 6s '45 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| 39 Sea A L 6s '45 ct | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ |
| 1 Sea A L aj 5s '49 | 9⅝ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 20 Sea A L 5s '50 st | 14½ | 12 | 14½ |
| 26 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 4 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct | 6 | 5¾ | 6 |
| 31 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct | 5 | 4½ | 5 |
| 54 Shell Un 3½s '51 | 98 | 93½ | 97¾ |
| 22 Simmons 4s '52 | 91 | 87½ | 88 |
| 15 Skelly Oil 4s '51 | 96 | 94¾ | 96 |
| 16 SoconyVacOil 3½s '50 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104⅜ |
| 2 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 4 So Cal Gas 4s '65 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 11 Sou Kraft 4¼s' 46 | 93 | 91¾ | 93 |
| 3 Sou Pac 4½s '49 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 62 Sou Pac 4½s '68 | 68½ | 65½ | 68½ |
| 155 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 67 | 65 | 67 |
| 68 So Pac 4½s '69 | 66⅞ | 65¼ | 66⅜ |
| 4 So Pac rfg 4s '55 | 95⅝ | 95½ | 95⅝ |
| 18 So Pac ctf 4s '49 | 76 | 74 | 76 |
| 28 So Pac 3½s '46 | 91 | 91 | 91¼ |
| 24 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 75 | 72 | 74½ |
| 7 So Pac SFTer 4s '50 | 104⅝ | 103½ | 104⅝ |
| 5 South Ry 6½s '56 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 23 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ |
| 37 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 65 | 61 | 51 |
| 11 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38 | 90 | 87½ | 90 |
| 3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64 | 106½ | 106 | 106 |
| 3 Staley Mfg 4s '46 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 25 Stand Oil N J 3s '61 | 97¾ | 97⅜ | 97¾ |
| 57 Studebaker 5s cv '45 | 71½ | 69 | 71½ |
| 3 Swift&Co 3¾s '50 | 104⅞ | 104¾ | 104⅞ |
| 2 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A | 82⅞ | 82½ | 82⅞ |
| 27 Tex Corp 3½s '51 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 13 Tex&Pac 5s '77 B | 91½ | 91 | 91½ |
| 10 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C | 91 | 90⅞ | 91 |
| 1 Third Ave 4s '60 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 25 TideWatAssoO3½

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A. J. VOLK CO.
*Morticians Since 1865*
THE COLONIAL HOME
Teaneck 6-0202
MORTUARY
Hoboken 3-0820

### JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

*Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by*
R. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

### MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
*Pure and Wholesome Products*
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

CORNELIUS JACKSON
*Representative*
for
Financial Independence Founders
*Booklet on Request*
24 Park Avenue Maplewood, N. J.
Tel. S. O. 2-6073

Insurance
*All Forms Including Life*
Selling Security VS. Peddling Policies
JOSEPH JOINER
485 VALLEY ST., MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
*"Join Up With Joiner"*

### MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A .M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
*GUILD OPTICIANS*
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6206

A GOOD RULE: When You Need Fall Housekeeping Supplies
TOOLS OR PAINT
Visit or Telephone
Phones: Mtc. 2-3210, 2-3211
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.

The Spinning Wheel, Inc.
*Yarns* *Blocking*
*Needlepoint*
27 Church St., Montclair 2-9818

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

### MONTCLAIR (Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
*When better laundering is done . . .* CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

*Always Call*
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
*for Your Battery and Radio Needs*
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
*Silver* *Hats Ready Made and to Order*
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

### NEWARK

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rented, 3 Months for $5
ADDING MACHINES—CHECK WRITERS
Central Typewriter Exchange
86 PARK PLACE Phone MArket 3-5766

*For the Quality Minded*
PHONE MA. 2-3660
S. FELDMAN & SONS
*Dry Cleaning* ● *Laundering*
We Clean Rugs, Furs
Upholstered Furniture
Fur Storage
Offices—Newark, Montclair, So. Orange

### NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

P. J. YOUNG
Dry Goods Company
New Brunswick, N. J.
*Young's for Quality*

### NUTLEY

*THE LITTLE SHOP*
NEW FOR FALL
Paisley and Roman Stripe
Velvets for Afternoons
Plain Colors in Silk and Woolens
For Every Daytime Need
$8.95 to $19.50
356 Passaic Avenue Nut. 2-0140

### ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1908)
239-241 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
*Optometrists and Opticians*
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2143
*NEAR DAY STREET*

For Our Individually Styled Coiffure to go with the new
FALL HATS
visit
P. MICHAEL
224 SOUTH ESSEX AVENUE
Near Central Avenue

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
*Cleaners and Dyers*
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

### SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS
INCORPORATED
*Good Marketing*
Meats, Groceries, Vegetables
Fruits and Delicacies
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4070

### WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
*Authorized Ford Agency*
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

### PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY. Near Main

### PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL - FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Tel. Dunellen 3-6543

Robert Lipton, Inc.
*Credit Jewelers*
*Opticians*
306 W. FRONT STREET
Est. 1882 Plfd. 6-5300
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

### PLAINFIELD (Continued)

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV KOPPERS ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

TEPPERS
*"A Safe Place to Shop"*
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
●
50 Years of Quality Merchandising

*You needn't leave Plainfield*
ROSENBAUM'S
*has it.*

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
*Hardware — Paints*
*House Furnishings*
"AUTHORIZED NORGE DEALER"

*Which backline is* YOURS?

Whatever your figure fault—a Spencer, individually designed for you will CORRECT it.
MRS. IRENE M. JAEGER
297 Elm Avenue Bogota, N. J.
Phone Hack. 7609-J

R. L. MAHON FUEL COMPANY
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

Biller's Service Station
57 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-8591
*Known for Service*
WILLARD
*Authorized Gulf Dealer*

### RIDGEWOOD

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS INC.
Esso
*Cars go for it!*
10 Godwin Avenue Ri. 6-3345

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
*More Heat—Less Ash*
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

B. DRAPKIN
Complete Line of
Hallowe'en
COSTUMES MASKS
NOISE MAKERS
and Party Accessories

Hood-Stevens, Inc.
Complete line of colors
Crocheted or knitted Afghans
NEW FALL YARNS for Dresses and Suits.
BEAR BRAND and BOTANY YARNS, also Imported Yarns.

### RUTHERFORD

BALLROOM DANCING
Fox Trot, Waltz, Tango, Rumba
FRIDAY EVENINGS
Junior, Beginners Classes, 7:30
Junior, Advanced Classes, 8:30
Adult Classes ..... 9:30
GLADYS LINDE McKELLAR
Unitarian Parish House For information
Home Avenue Call Ru. 2-6876-J

### SUMMIT

SU. 6-4068 *Fine Upholstering*

G. I. McNeil
*Furniture - Carpets - Draperies*
55 UNION PLACE

### TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411

*Delivered in*
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
*Launderers, Dry Cleaners*
*Rug Cleaners*
*Insured Fur Storage*
TEANECK 6-8700

### WESTFIELD

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
*Large Stocks of*
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
*Quality Service*
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
143 East Broad Street
Phone Westfield 2-3675

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN

*"Famous"* College Shoes
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
*"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
*Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced*
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

### BETHLEHEM

The newest and best Spinet and Grand Pianos

STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND KIMBALL
Agents: Goodenough's
451 Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
41 North 4th Street, Easton, Pa.

### ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH ST.
Fur Trimmed
Cloth Coats
Heavily Interlined for Winter Wear
$70 and up

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Furniture
is sold on convenient payment plan.
FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

THE ERIE RADIO CO.
*Featuring the New 1938*
Philco — Zenith — Crosley
— RADIOS —
Any model demonstrated in your home free of charge.
—Easy Terms—
Expert Service on All Makes
28 West Ninth St. Phone 40-183

### HARRISBURG

For
GOOD SODAS and LUNCHES
*try*
The Gorgas Store
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

I. L. DAUGHERTY
SECOND AT STATE
Why not stock your pantry shelves NOW and be sure to have everything ready for the Holiday Festivities. This store carries a full line of table delicacies as well as staple foods.
PHONE 8274

M. Lee Goldsmith
FURNITURE and INTERIOR DECORATION
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE

HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
*May We Serve You?*
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

### MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

THE CHATTER BOX TEA ROOM
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
*Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor*

### OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote Ogontz 3290

*Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables*
raiser's
*Quality Lamb, Beef, Pork, Veal Dressed Pork a Specialty*
West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

### PHILADELPHIA

Purchase your CHRISTMAS CARDS now (50 or more) and receive 10% discount. (More beautiful than ever.)
THE PANSY SHOP
3627 N. Broad 5603 N. Broad

D. FURMAN
Automobile Accessories
Firestone Tires
Atlantic Gas and Oil
Felton Sibley Paints
4164-66 RIDGE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
VICTOR 2481

*Masters in Restoring*
Antiques
Repairing—Upholstering—Refinishing
Steger Brothers
FURNITURE
4518 Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Greenwood 2570

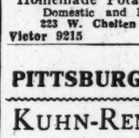
CHAS. W. KAEPPLER
Registered
PLUMBING and HEATING
Waverly 1537
N. W. COR. 13TH STREET AND NEDRO AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Anna Perrin
*Couturiere Française*
Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits
*Created for the Individual Personality*
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

### PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Germantown 6149
RCA VICTOR
1938 Electrically Tuned Radios
JOHN M. ROSE
SALES and SERVICE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
*Deferred Payments*

Harper Method Beauty Salon
ISABEL E. ROSENFELDT
53 Maplewood Ave. (Street Floor)
Germantown
Germantown 9789
2 Hour Parking



Ph. Tennessee 2000 Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Eternol Shampoo Tint fo. Faded Gray Hair
Zotos—One Minute Frederics Wave
62 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

William Anpa HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
*Germantown's Largest Delicatessen*
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

### PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, *Inc.*
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
*Prompt Delivery Service*

### PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

ZE-WES
DELICATESSEN
*The Store of a Hundred Goodies*
626 Washington Road Free Delivery
Tel. Lehigh 5903 Twice Daily

### READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
607 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
*A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."*

Beautiful Bedrooms
are yours through wide assortments of furniture and accessories at
POMEROY'S

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

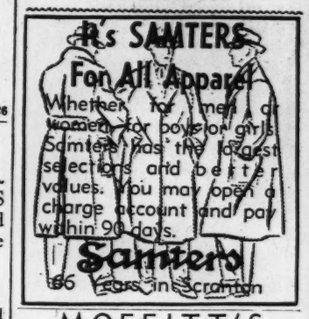
OFFICE SERVICE CO.
WALTER E. DIETRICH, Propr.
*Stationers*
Typewriters Fountain Pens
Multigraphing
115 N. 6TH STREET Dial 5453

### PENNSYLVANIA

### READING (Continued)

*Quality Clothing Since 1914*
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

### SCRANTON


P's SAMTERS
For All Apparel
Whether for men or women, for boy or girl, Samters has the largest selections and better values. You may open a charge account and pay within 90 days.
Samters
66 Years in Scranton

MOFFITT'S
Shoe Repairs and Accessories
Whittemore's Bostonian Suedene for Suede Shoes
Turn in under the Gold Boot
140 North Washington Avenue
Free Pick-up and Delivery Service
Dial 5263

The Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired.

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(ANN K. STRAUSS)
Hats, Hosiery, Handbags
We invite you to come in and see our things.
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVE.

*Modernize*
with Venetian Blinds
HENRY KUCK
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVE.

### SEWICKLEY

*"My! It's Good When It Comes From"*
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

Campney's Grocery
ESTABLISHED 1874
*"The Market for Good Things to Eat"*

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTHORIZED
HOME APPLIANCE DEALER
*Plumbing and Heating*
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58 and 59

Walnut Automobile Co.
CHEVROLET
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Quaker State Oils
412 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 364

LOUIS STEUP
Sign Painting
Tel. Sewickley 570-R

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick *"It's Buick again!"*
All Night Service
"ESSO" "Quaker State Oils"
BROAD AND CENTENNIAL STREETS
Tel Sewickley 461

### SWARTHMORE

Insurance
GEORGE W. DeFOREST

WOOLS
IMPORTED—DOMESTIC
Mrs. Florence Morton
5 East State St., Media

NEW DEPARTMENT
Body Straightening and Painting
DODGE and PLYMOUTH
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY

### YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
*Famous for Delicious Foods*

YORK FUR SHOP
31 North George Street
Annual Fur Sale
*Alterations Free*
REMODELING REPAIRING

FRISBY'S
*Odorless and Non-Shrinkage*
Dry Cleaning
620 West Market Street
Phone 2720

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Worth Knowing

TWENTY-TWO OF AMERICA'S LARGEST CORPORATIONS HAVE 100,000 STOCKHOLDERS OR MORE...

**. . . American Telephone & Telegraph Company leads with the largest number of stockholders—640,991. Cities Service has 579,233; General Motors, 349,840.**

## Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan
Monitor Staff Photographer

**Cultivating Philippine Rice Fields:** The water buffalo, an object of special interest, merges into the surroundings so that we cannot see him. If the shot had been made from the other side we should then get some idea of the native's appearance. A filter would have separated the buffalo from the ground.

**Fall Plowing:** A viewpoint farther to the right would have separated the farmer and the oxen and emphasized the plow. Better composition would have resulted by waiting until the farmer had come just to the left of the tree—there would then be a decided main point of interest and a unity which now is lacking.

**Transport Facilities in Pulu-Weh:** The boy looking directly into the camera is an example of what not to do. Subjects should be unposed. The picture is spotty, too much, as they say in photography, "soot and whitewash." The rule is: Expose for the shadows and let the high lights take care of themselves. With proper exposure, the ground would have taken on a better tone, and the distant high light would not have been so glaring.

**Spirited Team:** The detail is well rendered in both the shadows and the high lights; and the picture is a pleasing example of amateur photography.

**Hauling Stone:** The man seems to be looking too nearly into the camera. I should have waited till the oxen had passed beyond the trees at the right of the picture.

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

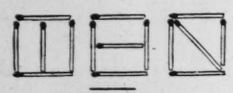
**Cryptogram**

Internationalism in music is aptly expressed in the following item from Musical America:

"FL *RXFERFL KQDJQPVC KFL LQ DQCV CVPRPX XIV EOCV QU QJVCF XIFL F *TVCDFL KFL IVEJ ACRXRLT PQLTP QC F *UCVLKIDFL F GFEEVX FX PQDV XRDV RL IRP ERUV."

**More Fun With Matches**

This is shared by a Roseville, Calif., reader. Use 15 matches to form the three squares as shown in the sketch. Try taking away 6 matches and leave 10.



**Letter Changing**

A Chicago reader shares an opportunity to do a little fall plowing. Following the usual rules, try changing PLOW to FARM in 7 mores.

**How Long Will It Take?**

Three pipes empty into a tank. One can fill the tank in 5 hours; another in 6 hours; and the third in 10 hours. How long will it take the three pipes together to fill the tank?

**Mothers of the Bible and Their Sons**

Here's another list from a Topeka, Kansas, reader — a list of mothers of the Bible and their sons. Can you identify each correctly as indicated by the example checked?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sarah | John Mark | |
| 2 | Eunice | King Hezekiah | |
| 3 | Hannah | Isaac | ✓ |
| 4 | Rachel | Absalom | |
| 5 | Rebecca | Moses | |
| 6 | Mary | Joseph | |
| 7 | Bath-sheba | Timothy | |
| 8 | Abi | Samuel | |
| 9 | Jochabed | Solomon | |
| 10 | Maacah | Jacob | |

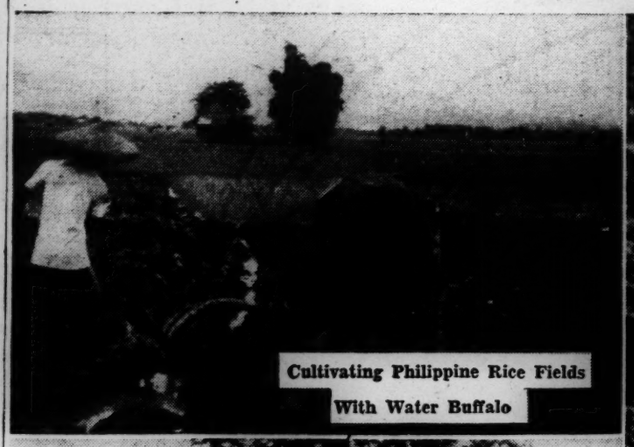
**(Answers Appear On This Page)**

### *Gladde Thynges*

Two sorrie thynges there be—
Ay, three—
A neste from which the fledglings have been taken,
A lambe forsaken,
A redde leaf from the wilde rose rudely shaken.

Of gladde thynges there be more—
Ay, four—
A larke above the olde neste blythely singing,
A wilde rose clinging
In safety to a rock, a shepherde bringing
A lambe, found, in his armes, and Chrystemasse bells a-ringing.
—Willis Boyd Allen.

## *Oxen Still Play Their Part in the Field*

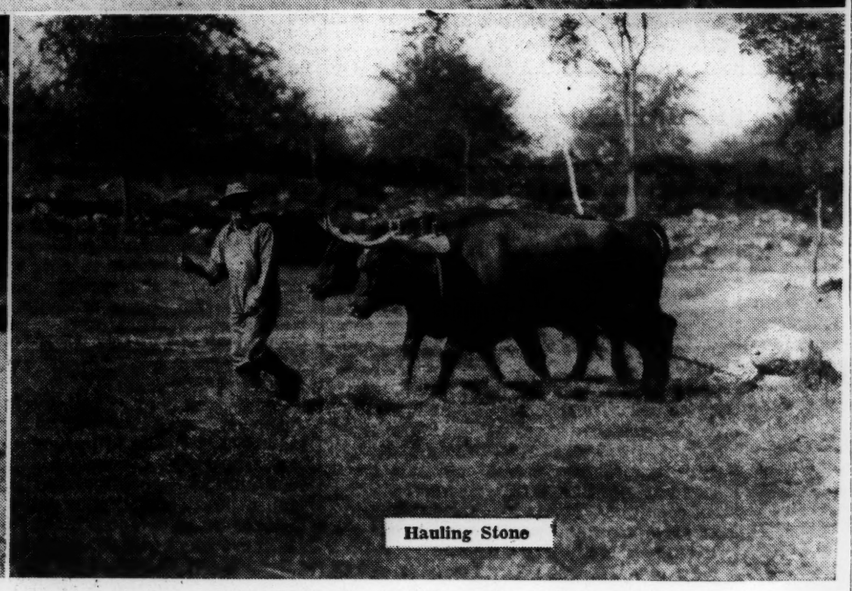


**Cultivating Philippine Rice Fields With Water Buffalo**

**Fall Plowing**

**Transport Facilities in Pulu-Weh, Netherland Indies Group**

**Spirited Team**



**Hauling Stone**

Upper Two: Monitor Camera Club From Eleanor Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.; Others From John M. Turner, Albany, N. Y.

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Many**

He: "Have you ever met the only man you could ever be happy with?"
She: "Oh, yes, lots of them."—Montreal Star.

**"X" Lights the Spot**

"I've bought the most wonderful thing, dear. It's a luminous lipstick that shines in the dark."

"Just the thing to put on baby so we can give him his bottle without turning on the lights."

**Making Sense**

Asked to paraphrase the sentence, "He had a decided literary bent," a city scholar gave this version:

"He was very round-shouldered through excessive writing."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

**Now It Can Be Told**

"Dogmatism," according to Douglas Jerrold, "is puppyism come to maturity."

## *Quotation for Today*

*ENERGY will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a man without it.*—GOETHE.

## *Brevities*

**Toledo (Ohio) Blade:** America was new when Washington waved a third term aside. He could not have foreseen that the time would come when more than eight years would be required to save the country.

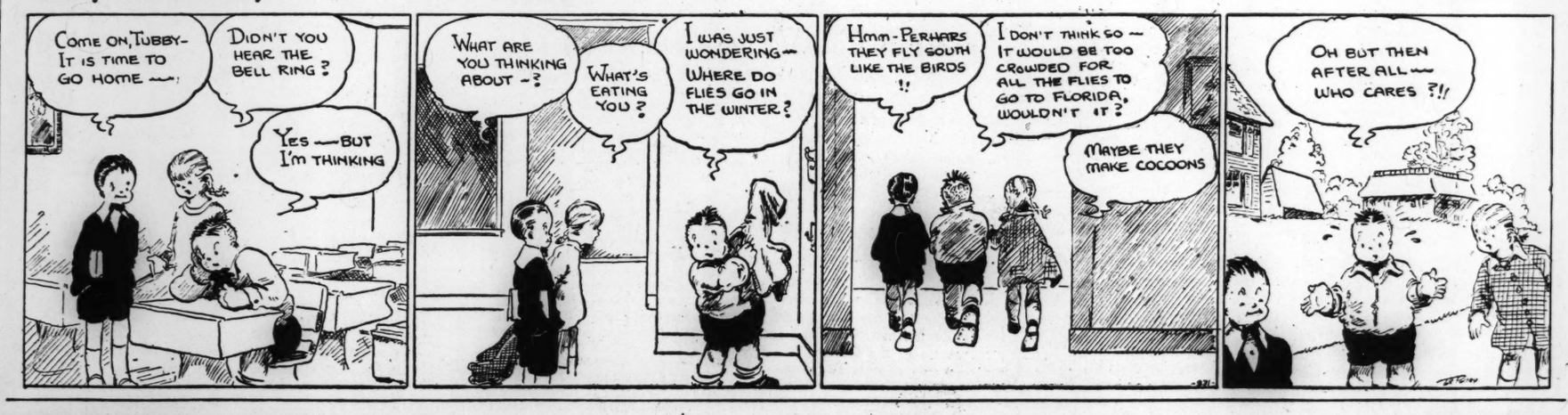
**Atlanta Constitution:** A school at Ellison Bay, Wis., will dispense entirely with books. Sometimes we wonder if the U. S. Treasury wouldn't be happier that way.

**St. Louis Star-Times:** Do you face facts? Well, try writing your family history without omitting the unflattering part or exaggerating the good.

**Humorist:** It is said that many butlers employed in London have been on the stage. You can always tell a butler who has been an actor by the way he pauses instinctively for applause when he enters a room.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not Even the Flies*

By LE PELLEY


COME ON, TUBBY—IT IS TIME TO GO HOME —
DIDN'T YOU HEAR THE BELL RING?
YES—BUT I'm THINKING
WHAT ARE YOU THINKING ABOUT—?
WHAT'S EATING YOU?
I WAS JUST WONDERING— WHERE DO FLIES GO IN THE WINTER?
Hmm—PERHAPS THEY FLY SOUTH LIKE THE BIRDS!!
I DON'T THINK SO— IT WOULD BE TOO CROWDED FOR ALL THE FLIES TO GO TO FLORIDA, WOULDN'T IT?
MAYBE THEY MAKE COCOONS
OH BUT THEN AFTER ALL— WHO CARES?!!

## Animal Town—*A Fortune in Jewels*

By DUMMER

THERE YOU ARE, BUSTER! A GOOD START TOWARD THAT MUSEUM
THE STORY AS I KNOW IT, IS THAT YEARS AGO A HERMIT USED TO LIVE IN THIS CAVE. HIS ONLY COMPANION WAS A BABY GORILLA. THE HERMIT WENT AWAY AND LEFT A NOTE, SAYING WHOEVER FOUND THESE GEMS COULD HAVE THEM, BUT WE LIONS HAVE NO USE FOR THEM.
WHO COLLECTS THESE GEMS? CERTAINLY SOMEONE OWNS THEM
OUT OF THE CAVE QUICK, THE TORCH IS ALMOST OUT. RUN! BUSTER, RUN!
OH MR. LION! SOMETHING'S COMING. LOOK AT THOSE EYES!
DON'T THINK I'M FRIGHTENED, BUSTER, BUT IT WOULD BE NICE TO GET OUT INTO THE SUNLIGHT
THE STORY IS GETTING EXCITING. WHAT DO THOSE EYES BELONG TO? YOU'LL FIND OUT IN NEXT WEDNESDAY'S MONITOR.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Absence of an Idea*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Muncie, Ind.

Two small boys in their first year of school had gone off the playground to play. There was a tempting spot of green in a neighbor's yard and some smooth round stones to throw at the green apples in the neighbor's tree; so the boys forgot the strict rules which forbade leaving the school grounds during school sessions.

The teacher on the playground noticed the boys and hurried to the road to call them back. Both boys obeyed the call, but with apparent reluctance.

"Didn't you boys know the rules?" asked the teacher kindly.

"It wasn't my fault," spoke up one. "Johnny asked me to go across the road. It was all his idea."

"You had the idea first," returned the other. "You had the idea to go across, and you said we wouldn't get caught."

The teacher started to speak several times, but the battle of words continued; meanwhile she was seeking the right thing to say that would convince both lads that no one is ever to blame for our wrong doing. But before she had started to speak, an older boy, who had heard the argument, spoke up: "You two fellows better stop arguing about whose idea it was, because it wasn't an idea at all. Ideas don't make us do something wrong; we do wrong when we forget to have ideas."

The boys stopped arguing and looked at the lady in amazement.

The teacher said nothing; she decided that the boy had said all that was necessary.

## Bible Facts

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

### *'Forgive Us Our Trespasses'*

The fifth petition of the Lord's Prayer, as recorded by Matthew, is literally rendered in the King James translation, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors" (Matt. 6:12); while in Luke's version of the same prayer we find the words, "And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive everyone that is indebted to us" (Luke 11:4).

Whence, then, it is often asked, is derived the phrase "forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us," which is used by many Christians when they repeat this memorable prayer? The translation just referred to is taken from the English Book of Common Prayer, where it supplants the familiar "forgive us our debts . . . "; and it would seem to be based upon the explanatory note added by Matthew after the conclusion of the prayer itself, "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." (See Matt. 6:14f.)

## Daily Anecdote

### *Up for Breakfast*

Rubinstein, the composer, did not like to get up before noon. An American, however, finally hit on a way to get him down in time for boarding house breakfast. The American student would go downstairs to the piano in the boarding house drawing room and strike an unresolved chord.

Presently there would be a creaking and shuffling, and the maestro would pad into the room in his slippers and dressing gown, sit down at the piano, and finish the chord.

## Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### *Wall Cleaning*

Two unemployed men have specialized on washing walls and ceilings; and their services are now in great demand by housewives who wish to speed up the housecleaning process.

The men have equipped themselves with ladders, scaffolding, and buckets; so the housewife has only to provide the soap, hot water, and washing clothes. They work efficiently and speedily, and many a housewife has been able to do the remainder of the work alone—and in less than half the usual time. The charges are moderate, but the income is largely profit.—Lillian G., Richland Center, Wis.

## Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** "An Italian composer can no more resist the lure of opera than a German can help writing songs or a Frenchman a ballet at some time in his life."

**More Fun With Matches:**

TEN

**Letter Changing:** Plow, plot, blot, boot, foot, fort, form, farm.

**How Long Will It Take?** 2 1-7 hours.

**Mothers of the Bible and Their Sons:** Sarah—Isaac; Eunice—Timothy; Hannah—Samuel; Rachel—Joseph; Rebecca—Jacob; Mary—John Mark; Bath-sheba—Solomon; Abi—King Hezekiah; Jochabed—Moses; Maacah—Absolom.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Setback to Recovery

THAT the economic system is at present undergoing a setback is indicated by most of the business indexes. As yet the setback has been registered mainly in the stock market. Tuesday, for example, a selling wave struck the exchange and brought the values down to their June, 1935, levels. Other indexes are not so pessimistic. Last week the Monitor's Index of Business Activity was 95 per cent of normal; it was only 75 per cent of normal in June, 1935. The last figures of industrial output stood at 117 per cent of the 1923-25 average; in June, 1935, they were only 86 per cent of that average. There is nothing in these figures to warrant the stock market jitters.

It is always asserted, however, that the stock market is a pretty faithful prognosticator. What it says today, the economic system is apt to register tomorrow. But such a reasoning is due partly to the fact that the stock market itself has a power to bring on those doleful events which it forecasts. When people see their savings, as represented by their holdings in industrial properties, tumbling in value, they are apt to restrict their expenditures out of current income. This is exactly what is beginning to happen today.

It is of the highest importance that the tendency shall be arrested. Fear could produce a depression if not combated. The intrinsic situation in business affords ground for thinking that a recession is under way, but not a depression. Experts upon whom the banks rely have rejected the alarmists' view prevalent in Wall Street and given out not only by Wall Street action but by some popular commentators close to the financial center.

This is not to say that nothing should be done about the present position but to remain of good courage. Deeds must accompany words when people are disturbed. This newspaper's financial editor on Saturday wrote of the failure of "pump priming" to fulfill expectations. That is to say, business enterprise has not been encouraged by government example. He gave figures to support that statement. Construction and renovation of plants is not progressing at the rate which even in the classical timing of the business cycle would normally be expected. Thus there is no over-expansion. As one views the housing shortage and the obsolescence of factory equipment, one is inclined to agree that the country is, on the contrary, in a condition of under-expansion.

The Administration would do well to examine the reasons for this under-expansion. A view is prevalent in Washington that business spending on new equipment is something to be "braked." This is the view that found expression in the tax on undistributed corporation earnings. It is the consensus of opinion that this law, as it stands, handicaps the young corporations desiring to expand and also the corporations wanting to get rid of debts with the view of expanding.

It is to be hoped that this tax, together with the capital gains levy, will be thoroughly studied at the special session of Congress with the view of revision in the light of experience. A promise to this effect would help to revive confidence.

Of more importance, however, in the revival of confidence is the need that the overhanging uncertainty of Government regulation shall be dissipated. Business is nowadays at the mercy of all manner of rumors of what the Administration intends to do. The Administration encourages this state of mind by constantly giving out that it is on a "twenty-four-hour basis." No enterprise upon which economic progress is based can thrive on such uncertainty. New investment, and therefore the employment of workers and the enlargement of the national income, is dependent upon confidence.

### Fireside Chat From Topeka

AMERICA desperately needs an effective minority party. It should not have to rely on insurgents within the Democratic Party for the leadership and votes to oppose such projects as President Roosevelt's court plan. Under the conditions silence may have been the most useful role of the Republicans. They had only seventeen senators and about one-fourth of the House of Representatives; denunciation would have been partially discounted as selfish partisanship.

This latter fact points directly to the real weakness of the minority. It needs to regain the confidence, yes, the friendship, of the American people. The Republican Party need not resort to "out-Santa Clausing Santa." Indeed, such a course only destroys confidence. Pressure groups are indeed powerful, but Americans have not yet become a people seeking only to live on federal charity. Fundamentally they still respond to ideals, to vision, and to leadership.

The party which seeks to win their confidence must come with those qualities. It must have something of the dynamic inspiring idealism and human sympathy which founded the Republican Party. It need not promise the moon, but it may well hitch its wagon to a star. It needs something more than the mobilizing of discontents. If the contest is to be between "aginers," those who are against standpattism will outnumber those who question Roosevelt methods. The age has become newly critical of motives, more critical of them, perhaps, than of methods.

The party which is to become effective in opposition must convince the people that its motives are right, that its opposition is sincerely devoted to preservation of essential constitutional liberties and a free economy. If its program is dominated by those who contribute most largely to campaign funds, there will still be suspicions that it is more interested in preserving merely the liberty of the economically powerful to control the Government.

An opposition party needs more than sound criticism of hasty legislation and faulty administration. It cannot supply the nation's need by harping on personality or exaggerating dangers of regimentation. It cannot meet the demand for constitutional reform by ballooning a Black incident. It must do more than pick at mistakes. It must have a program. And its program cannot be half free-economy and half tariff subsidies. It cannot regain leadership by opposing administrative reorganization without actively driving for civil service reform.

An effective opposition party needs to put principles so definitely to the fore that personal rivalries will be lost. And the present minority needs just now to remove the growing appearance of a Hoover-Landon schism over leadership. It needs to make an appeal that will not only keep the "seventeen million" of 1936 in line but will appeal to millions of New Deal Republicans and independents. It needs either to drive ahead with the Hoover plan for a rebirth convention next year or to find some other practical means for regaining a positive, active role.

These requirements are onerous, no doubt. But with real sincerity and idealism they are not impossible. American parties have met them before. In his radio speech Governor Landon spoke of the need for a yardstick to measure public officials. The needs for effective opposition may themselves constitute some kind of a yardstick by which to measure present leadership of the Republican Party and the speech at Topeka.

### Germany's Anti-Czech Outburst

ECHOES of turbulent yesterdays have awakened with the laying down of a barrage of anti-Czech comment in Germany's well-disciplined press, after a clash between Czechoslovakian police and members of a German minority party in Czechoslovakia. Germany's sudden renewal of press attacks on its democratic neighbor may have been caused by unforeseen circumstances, but it falls as expediently into the march of European developments as if it had been adroitly timed.

Some will ask whether the unity and vehemence with which so great a section of the German press launched the protest could have been meant to divert the attention of British and French statesmen from Spanish to Central European affairs. The problem of the German minority in Czechoslovakia is one that can be ballooned at will into an international issue. Where a considerable minority inhabits land bordering on its fatherland there is a possibility that the fatherland may annex that territory by force, with or without the minority's invitation, to protect its rights.

Whether timed or not, the German press campaign against middle-Europe's stronghold of democracy must be highly pleasing to Italy, both for its effect on the London Non-intervention Committee's current discussions of foreign "volunteers" in Spain, and as evidence that the Rome-Berlin axis is still functioning actively.

### Constable

THE proposal to erect a memorial hall to John Constable in East Bergholt could not have been made more appropriately than in his present centenary year. Nor could a happier site have been chosen than the tiny Suffolk village on the Essex border in which he was born, and whose surrounding countryside he made famous on canvas after canvas.

For many a year Constable could find no purchasers for pictures that now change hands at nearly £10,000 apiece. Steadily his reputation has grown down the decades, until nowadays his name, thanks to Mr. Gillie Potter, is known even to the audiences of Britain's remotest music halls. Has not that eminent comedian, up and down the land, told endless multitudes how the mythical Hogsnorton Manor contains a portrait of "The first Lord Marshmallow, after Constable," together with a companion picture of "Constable after the first Lord Marshmallow"?

But if Constable's fame is in widest commonalty spread, it is the country round East Bergholt that has chief cause to cherish it. Some favored counties have many celebrated people to sing their praises. Devon, for example, can count on Stevenson, Galsworthy, Eden Phillpotts, Coleridge, Thackeray, and innumerable others. Suffolk and Essex have not been so fortunate. Their beauties have not been broadcast wide to the world save in the pictures of Constable. To him, therefore, they owe an especial honor.

### What Liberalism Needs

*Book News of the Day*

LIBERALISM has had too much defense. What it needs is explanation. For only as the liberal method is understood can the weaknesses of democracy be repaired—avoiding the extremist solutions which would "throw out the baby with the bath."

Few books written in the post-war period establish liberalism upon as firm a ground as William Ernest Hocking's LASTING ELEMENTS OF INDIVIDUALISM (New Haven: Yale University Press. $2). It is not too much to hope that students may one day be reading Hocking along with their John Stuart Mill and Adam Smith. Incisive in his approach, and bristling with aphorisms of his own manufacture, Professor Hocking perceives that the liberalism of the nineteenth century has done its work and that deeper concepts must develop to permit the liberal doctrine to carry on as "the most successful conscious political hypothesis of human history."

Here is no mere economic determinism, but an appreciation of the spiritual, mental and social factors which underlie a vision of the individual as the "ultimate unit of social structures." Here, too, is a patient but searching exposure of the fallacies of dictatorships—palliatives that "have met momentary needs here and there, but have solved no problems." Indeed Professor Hocking's work is pervaded by a rare vision of fundamentals which enables him, for instance, to declare: "We talk about the freedom of thought as if it were a moot point; but thought can never be anything than free."

The Harvard professor of philosophy perceives contradictions in Mill as well as in Marx that have escaped distinguished minds. Yet he makes his points with the keenest appreciation of the validity of doctrines which have added to the store of liberal tradition.

Three basic defects in the present liberal system are delineated. Liberalism, he finds, "has shown itself incapable, alone, of achieving social unity;" it has "cultivated a pernicious separation of individual rights from individual duties," and it has "lost its emotional force, because its emotional basis was in a serious degree unrealistic."

To overcome these difficulties, Professor Hocking seeks the restoration of what he terms the "commotive" function "which enables a group of men to move together in achievement of a common purpose." The liberal difficulty, he concludes, is that it embraces a common purpose, but after the manner of a group of musicians who are without any way of deciding what to play.

Thus a social order which would combine the strong state and the strong individual is envisaged in his "co-agent state." He would develop a full political consciousness, eschewing such things as indirect taxation and other *laissez faire* methods which tend to submerge the individual contact with the state. He would extend the public functions beyond the mere maintenance of collective entity, to provide a more emotional and extensive activity in the fields of international relations, of economics and of common life.

Such a blueprint is interesting, but not Professor Hocking's major contribution. This must remain his trenchant concept of liberalism and individual liberty. And it is because he sees deeply that he can conclude:

> The deepest of the lasting elements of individualism is that inner bond to the ultimate object which has to say with a great German soul, "Here I stand: I can do no other, God help me." With a leaven of such individuals, whose individuality is not derived from nor alterable by politics, the fortunes of liberty, however perplexed, are in their outcome secure.

Gx.

### Taking the Plunge

### Milo Hix Remembers

SOMEHOW in the fall somethin' allers reminds me of the place I still call home. Most all the rest o' the year I plum fergit, and life moves along 'thout much coaxin'; but jest let it come time fer a frost an' afore I know it I'd ruther see the monument in Indynoplis than the White House or Paris. An' I'd trade a whole year in Californy fer jest one more day in them Turkey Run hollers 'long the narrers o' Sugar Crick!

I don' much like bein' sentimental, but it's mighty hard when I see the oaks agittin' redder an' the maples flamin' orange to keep m' heart from goin' tender an' awishin' with the poet:

Oh, for a day on the banks of the Wabash,
Back where I first saw the light of the morn.
Oh, for a sight of the hills in the distance,
And for the sound of the wind in the corn.
Oh, for a glint of the moon on the river,
A day 'mong the ruins that stand on the shore,
A bough from the cedars that shadow its portals,
Oh, for the days 't will return nevermore.

'Thout aimin' to cast reflections on the folks that had to be born in other places, I'd like to recbrd it as one o' life's richest blessin's tuv bin born in Indianny. As the feller oncet said, "Surely no other place in creation can be found more delightful than this land so fairly proportioned between water, wood, hill and prairie!" Grantin', he wuz exaggeratin' a mite on account o' th' occasion—it was a Fourth o' July oration—it has to be added that he wuz speakin' from personal observation—b'cause he lived there.

Acourse, I know it ain't no kind o' beauty to make a noise about. It won't keep y' goggly-eyed like Niagry or them mountens in the west. An' I guess it wouldn' cut much ice on a picture post card 'longside somethin' really grand, fer ther' ain't no great big-mountens, an' rivers like the Bean Blossom and Little Raccoon never figgered much in history—world history, I mean. Still it's all so quiet-like and natcherl; an' a kind o' music runs in the very names of the places so that when I name 'em over, sayin' Vincennes, Mississinewa, Montezuma, Salamania, Mishawauka, Alamo, Peru, it sounds as soothin' as the water gurglin' in the ol' spring trough back home. But still ther' ain't much climate to speak uf, only a few purty days now an' then; an' it's hotter 'n hot in July, an' in winter twicet as cold!

I reckon it ain't the culture either, fer exceptin' writin' folks an' politicians, it ain't got much to offer in the way o' bein' arty. Acourse, ther's them that makes a livin' apaintin' pictures, but they ain't uppity about it. An' since the last drought an' depression all the social leaders seems tuv took to Chicagy er somers else.

* * *

So I guess after all it's jest the people that makes it so homelike an' attractive. Nothing standoffish an' artificial about 'em. They'r' jest natcherly open an' free whuther it's you er the next 'un. Why, even ef the President wuz to come among 'em, they'd be right glad to see him, but they'd make no fuss about it. They'd jest let him set at table in his shirtsleeves, pass him the fried chicken an' treat him jest like home folks!

Take Whitcomb Riley, now. He's a good example o' what I mean. He's an Indianny boy—but he didn' fergit his upbringin' jes' b'cause he started writin' verses. No, sir; an' that's why he can touch yer heartstrings b'cause he wuz too honest to be high-falutin'. That's why we love him. Why, I betcha every little tike in Ol' Indianny knows "The Raggedy Man" and "Orphant Annie"—an' the folks that's growed up is still readin' Riley's rhymes to their grand-younguns—leastways to theirselves ef the younguns ain't about. Ef it wuz ever to come up fer vote more 'n half the state would jine me in sayin':

The rhyme o' The Raggedy Man 'at's best
Is Tickle me, Love, in these Lonesome Ribs,—
'Cause that-un's the strangest o' all the rest,
An' the worst to learn, an' the last one guessed,
An' the funniest one, an' the foolishest.—
Tickle me, Love, in these Lonesome Ribs!

An' now that frost's come, I reckon everythin's moved out of the summer kitchen back into the big house—pie rack an' all. They'v' probally took the asparagus fern out o' the fireplace and ar' settin' roun' cracklin' fires o' apple tree trimmin's. Ther's probally roun' steak an' biscuits fer breakfast 'stead o' store-bought bread an' maybe they'v' opened the first p'serves. An' like as not they'v' et their las' peach cobbler fer this year.

Ther's boun' to be some walnuts adryin' on a shed here an' ther', an' the frost'll lay like silver on the groun' til the sun licks it off. An' stout shoes'll go scuffin' through the brown warm woods, lookin' fer hickory nuts er papaws. An' y' can bet ther'll be a crow acawin' an' scoldin' b'cause a nut-stained hand has ruffled his glossy coat with a well-aim'd chinkypin. An' ef that ain't Indianny fer ye in the fall, I don' know what is!

* * *

Plague take it, it must abin that piece in the paper about Riley or them papaws Ed Collins sent from home that got me agoin' this away. It all made me so homesick that I just had to do somethin'; so I reckon it's jest as well that I got it all out o' m' system! MILO HIX

## Practical Politics for Democracies

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An ardent "co-operationist" and advocate of the economic policy of Secretary Hull is writing. I am glad to see this country take its place in the councils of the nations of the world and hope it will thus set a precedent for future collaboration in parts of the world other than the Far East.

However, I am pleased to see that mediation rather than aggravating righteous indignation is to be the keynote for the Nine-Power Conference. The war psychology and recrimination which would inevitably accompany economic pressure in the way of boycotts, etc., is a dangerous weapon as an official policy of governments acting as such. They might well, as the Monitor has suggested, have to be followed through with stronger measures, such as war.

If war were any solution, it might be worth trying as a gesture against aggression and in behalf of the sanctity of treaties. But however necessary sanctions, even military, may eventually be to the collective system, there are at present too many gaps in that system to make such action more than an alliance of certain nations against others.

Let the members of the Nine-Power Conference go to it with constructive proposals, not destructive ones. Let some definite steps toward "peaceful change" be taken there. It may be too late to restrain Japanese aggression by such positive overtures (lowered trade barriers, etc.). It may be impossible to make the overtures as a matter of practical politics. The democracies may not be ready to sacrifice something real to the cause of world economic and political harmony. If so, we have no right to sit in judgment on Japan for taking what she can get, as was done by the Western powers for similar reasons in 1844 and 1858-1860. The West may have outgrown such ruthless methods, and be ready for a higher international code of morality. Let them prove it by positive attempts at creating it and by offering genuinely valuable considerations to Japan if she will renounce aggression, suppress her military elements, and enter the collective system to uphold the new moral code which excludes war.

If Japan then refuses, let the democracies get busy developing other markets for their trade (South America, etc.) while Japan is busy with Chinese affairs. Let them then eliminate Japan from their economic life until she realizes that her dependence upon the world necessitates her co-operative participation in it, and becomes willing to talk sense. If Japan, having China all to herself, should find that she does not need the West (which is doubtful) and should build up a great self-sufficient empire in the East, would that mean a potential East-West war of even greater proportions than might result from boycotts today? Would it mean an eventual clash with Russia, the other anti-Bolshevist states joining Japan to the confounding of the West?

The world need not stand still during the long years which it would take for Japan to subdue an unwilling China and transform it into power. If the democracies were busy really trying to work out just solutions to world problems and building up a freer international economy, the belligerent anti-Bolshevist attitude might be allayed in the meantime. The West might then include all of its parts working in better harmony. It may have developed a collective system which will be so attractive that Japan would prefer to join it to fighting it. If the West cannot follow through on its ideals of peaceful change and economic collaboration by that time, it will deserve what it gets from a system of force which has proved itself the more efficient.

For although some element of forceful sanction will be necessary to a collective system as a matter of police restraint against delinquent members of that system, democratic idealism cannot be forcefully imposed by one section of the world upon another without destroying itself in the process.

Barrington, R. I. (Mrs.) MILDRED E. LESTER

## The Wide Horizon

### Henry Clay—Farmer

By Malcolm Bayley

HISTORY generally knows Henry Clay as "The Great Pacificator," "The Commoner," "The Compromiser," or "The Mill-boy of the Slashes," but a group of farmers and others interested in animal husbandry who gather tomorrow at the old Clay homestead in Lexington, Ky., know him as America's pioneer pedigree stockman, and honor him as such.

A bronze tablet, imbedded in a boulder of native limestone at the entrance driveway of Ashland Farm, proclaims Clay as a pioneer importer and breeder of Hereford and Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred horses and jack stock, Merino sheep, and Hampshire swine. The ceremonies planned for this day reveal to the world a side of Henry Clay's character little known to the public. It deserves to be better known.

Clay, as a young lawyer, bought Ashland for about $10 an acre in 1805 and erected in 1809 the house which, as rebuilt in 1854, still is occupied by his descendants. Clay loved its fields, its trees, the growing things, and the animals. Had not politics claimed his first attention, he might have made a name—and a greater fortune—for himself as stockman. He was proud of his acres and, shortly after he purchased them, wrote a friend: "I am in one respect better off than Moses. He died within sight of and without reaching the Promised Land. I occupy as good a farm as any he could have found had he reached it, and Ashland has been acquired not by hereditary descent, but by my own labor."

* * *

When he was at Ashland, one biographer relates, Clay was wont to go every morning to feed his pigs with his own hand. He took considerable pride, both in his black-banded Hampshires and his Spanish Reds, four of which he imported in 1837. Strangely enough, Daniel Webster imported a number of Portuguese Reds for his Massachusetts farm in later years.

"Do you suppose," suggests Samuel R. Guard, editor-publisher of the Breeders' Gazette, "that those two stalwarts might have discussed red hogs in the Senate alcoves sometimes, or did they always discuss the Missouri Compromise?"

These red swine—which took the name Jersey because they were principally raised in New Jersey—are the basis of the famous "bacon hogs," the Duroc-Jerseys, of today.

Probably Henry Clay's greatest contribution to agriculture was his importation of Hereford cattle from England. He was the first to bring animals of this valuable breed to this country. That importation, as far as the animals themselves were concerned, amounted to little because the blood was quickly absorbed in the prevalent Shorthorn stream. Nevertheless, it had great significance for the American livestock industry; for the Hereford today is probably the leading beef cattle breed of the United States. Indeed, the "whitefaces" predominate on the western ranges where once the longhorns grazed, and one of the best known breeders of this type is a Meriwether County, Georgia, farmer named Franklin D. Roosevelt.

* * *

The story of Mr. Clay's famous cattle importation is told in Alvin Sanders' "The Story of the Herefords." Col. Lewis Sanders, another Kentucky farmer, had read how English tenant farmers had paid 400 guineas for a four-year-old Shorthorn cow and 1000 guineas for a six-year-old bull, and he felt that if four farmers were willing to pay $5000 for a bull there was a value in the breed of which Americans were unapprised. From the Tees-water Valley, Colonel Sanders brought out six of Holderness, Durham and Tees-water cattle, paying $15,000 for the lot. Clay, then abroad, received permission to send three Herefords on the same ship, the Mohawk, paying the comparatively small sum of £105 for them.

Kentucky, then as now, was celebrated for its mules, and Clay raised them in quantity. When his son was on a diplomatic mission in Lisbon in 1827, he selected and shipped the Maltese jennet Calypso, and two years later the Maltese jack Achilles. Others followed and one, Magnum Bonum, Clay held in such high regard that he engaged E. Troye, the noted animal artist, to make a painting of him. Troye paintings, by the way, fetch high prices these days.

* * *

There is an Americanism which runs, "You can get the boy out of the country, but you can't get the country out of the boy." Clay never quite lost what he had gained as a barefoot boy, plowing, hoeing, and carrying grain to the grist mill on horseback. He heartily enjoyed the quiet life of a farmer, and even insisted that the wool from his Merino sheep be made into homespun for his own suitings.

The memorial at Ashland Farm is the joint gift of the Crowell Publishing Company of New York, the Kentucky Live Stock Improvement Association, and the University of Kentucky, which had its beginnings in 1866 on the Clay farm. Appropriately, where Henry Clay began, that university's College of Agriculture and agricultural experiment station, through its dean and director, Dr. Thomas Cooper, is now carrying on work in behalf of the farmer which has gained national recognition.